THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 12,675. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1871.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UP TOWN.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

THREE DOORS ABOVE THIRTY-FIRST STREET.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A. B. C.—LETTER IN STATION, AS DIRECTED. R. C. C.

FOR ADOPTION—A FINE, HEALTHY FEMALE child, five years of age, of American parents; speaks both German and English. Address for two days A. S., Brooklyn Post office.

OLD SWEETNESS.—AM I SO SOON FORGOTTEN? NO letter as yet. Where will letters reach you? Will go to your church next Sunday. KISS.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARTIN FARRELL; when last heard from was at Carolina Barracks, Pennsylvania. Any information will be thankfully received by his brother-in-law, CHARLES MULOY, Irvington, N. J. Pennsylvania papers please copy.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF ELIZA McCARTHY, formerly of Bantry, county Cork, Ireland. When last heard from was in Boston, Mass. Any information of her will be thankfully received by her friend, D. J. McCARTHY, 277 Division street, New York. Boston papers please copy.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF ANY ONE WHO can give information about Henry Reynolds Deckery, late of Carrick on Shannon, Ireland, who emigrated to America in 1868 (since which time no account has been heard from him—supposed to have gone to Connecticut or somewhere in the State of New York), they will do a great kindness by communicating with his brother, P. E. DECKERY, 19 Pownall square, Liverpool, England. It is usual for papers to copy they will please do so.

JIM—ALL RIGHT. WILL BE THERE, SURE. JOE.

REAL ESTATE.—WILL MR. L—G CALL ON E. Weston, formerly of Ninth, at 112 West Twenty-sixth street?

SUSAN AGNEW, LATE OF 672 THIRD AVENUE—SEND your address to H. S., Herald office. Something to your advantage.

THE PARTY WHO TOOK THE SCAB FROM 66 EXchange place is known. Leave it at the office of the Grand Hotel and no exposure will be made. S. A. S.

WILL JOHN M. WILSON, ESQ., OF CINCINNATI, please call on C. C. DeBenler at the St. Nicholas this morning?

WASHINGTON, TWELFTH STREET—"CONFIDENtial."—Note received. Out of town till Tuesday. Write to N. Y. Club, 31 East Seventeenth street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A GENTLEMAN'S SOLITAIRE DIAMOND PIN, crown setting, supposed to have been left in Pullman car arriving at Jersey City Tuesday morning, April 25, from Chicago, or lost on way to Albemarle or St. James Hotels, or on nine o'clock train on Hudson River Railroad. A liberal reward will be paid on return to BROWN & BLISS, 170 Monroe street, New York.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, IN BROADWAY AND SECOND street stage, a part of Mathews' Patent Silver Plated Draught Arm, for soda fountains. Whoever returns the same to Cosmopolitan Hotel will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, between 30 West Thirty-fourth street and No. 7 East Thirty-sixth street, a pink onyx Sleeve Button, in gold setting, with monogram G. J. T. engraved on it. Return to No. 7 East Thirty-sixth street and receive reward.

LOST—ON MAY 3, A BROWN POCKETBOOK, IN GOing from Sing Sing to Hudson River Railroad depot, Twenty-ninth street, in 9:45 train, from depot to Eighth avenue and Abingdon square, thence to Hammond and West streets, in the street cars, containing over a $100 in bills and valuable papers. A suitable reward will be paid by returning it to W. A. PENTZ, Sing Sing.

LOST—CERTIFICATES NO. 611, FOR 100 SHARES, AND Nos. 613 and 651, for 50 shares each, of the Calumet Mining Company stock, standing in the name of F. W. Davis, Cashier. The same were mailed at this city on the 12th of April last, addressed to such company, at Boston, Mass. POUGHKEEPSIE, May 3, 1871.

LOST—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 4, IN WALL street, between Broad and William, a $100 bill. The finder will be liberally rewarded if the same is returned to BACON BROS. & STARR, 26 Broad street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD PAID FOR RETURN OF A LARGE Memorandum Book to 20 Reade street, lost in Seventh avenue car Monday morning. Of no use to any but the owner.

$5 REWARD, AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED, FOR the return of a light red colored Leather Bag, with the name G. Slocovich on outside; left in Philadelphia train on Thursday morning, May 4, at Jersey City at 9 A. M. G. SLOCOVICH, 109 Pearl street, New York city.

$20.—LOST, ON SUNDAY NIGHT, A COOPER Chronometer, with a long Cable Chain attached. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked. Address R. S. E., box 127 Herald Uptown Branch office.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID, AND NO QUEStion asked, for the return of the Watch and Memorandums taken from room 712 Grand Central Hotel, at night, on the 2d of May. Address J. M. H., box 3,807 Post office.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON SUNDAY EVENING, April 30, 1871, a Gold Hunting 18 carat R. & G. Beasley Watch, No. 27,614. Any person or persons returning the same to the jewelry store of R. N. Squire, 97 Fulton street, New York, will receive the above reward.

$100 REWARD.—LOST, IN A SIXTH AVENUE CAR, on Thursday afternoon, 4th inst., a Black Leather Bag, accidentally left by the owner, containing, among sundry private papers of no use to any one but the owner, the following securities, viz:—23 second mortgage bonds of $500 each, of the Ritchie Mineral Resin and Oil Company of West Virginia, numbered from Nos. 219 to 224, 261 to 264, 233 to 241, and 241 to 270, all inclusive; and also ten $250, third mortgage bonds of the same company, numbered from Nos. 331 to 340, both inclusive. The above reward will be paid on the delivery of said bag and contents to the undersigned, at his residence, No. 20 Washington square (north). JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS and Valises at the great Family Shoe Emporium, 259 Bowery, corner of Bond street, selling 20 per cent below Broadway prices. W. D. BIGELOW. ROBERT IRWIN.

A.—STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, &C.; FURniture moved, shipped; furniture moved, city or country. Office 115 West Eleventh street, near Sixth avenue. A. F. & G. BURNHAM.

A.—AT THE DRAWING OF THE KENTUCKY LOTtery, class 310, Nos. 21, 57, 43 drew $30,000. DE LAN EGOS, Brokers, 156 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, room 13.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
Until the new building now being erected on the southwest corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street is completed the office of the American Jockey Club will be in the Gladstone House, on the northeast corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street.
C. WHEATLEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY,
142 Broadway.
NEW YORK, May 3, 1871.
At the annual election of this company, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Trustees for the ensuing year, viz:—
John E. Gavit, Tracy R. Edson,
Neziah Wright, C. L. Van Zandt,
J. Dorsey Bald, Wm. M. Smillie,
Albert G. Goodall, George H. Staynor,
Theo. H. Freeland.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Trustees the following officers were reelected:—John E. Gavit, President; C. L. Van Zandt and Albert G. Goodall, Vice Presidents; Theo. H. Freeland, Secretary, and Neziah Wright, Treasurer.
THEO. H. FREELAND, Secretary.

AN INTELLIGENT PERSON—LADY OR GENTLEman, can have remunerative, respectable business, constant or in over hours; cash capital required only seventy cents to three dollars. Apply between 5 and 7 o'clock at 36 Waverley place.

A.—A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
SIMMONS & CO.'S LOTTERIES.
ALABAMA—EXTRA CLASS NO. 235—MAY 4, 1871.
14, 15, 77, 43, 60, 45, 66, 40, 78, 65, 47, 9, 61, 18.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 212—MAY 4, 1871.
19, 3, 42, 62, 40, 53, 55, 59, 51, 57, 27, 61, 25.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 311—MAY 4, 1871.
12, 3, 17, 6, 66, 30, 74, 71, 45, 73, 41, 33, 72, 69.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 212—MAY 4, 1871.
72, 78, 63, 46, 18, 6, 13, 25, 11, 47, 71, 29, 57.
Box 4,935 Post office. J. CLUTE, Broker,
206 Broadway, 162 Fulton street and No. 2 Park row.

A.—A.—"WILMINGTON, N. C., LOTTERY."
W. H. GEKKEN & CO., Managers.
CLASS 415—DRAWN AT 12 M., MAY 4, 1871.
25, 51, 67, 41, 55, 65, 49, 43, 19, 78, 29.
CLASS 416—DRAWN AT 5 P. M., MAY 4, 1871.
15, 16, 68, 59, 64, 33, 13, 71, 3, 41, 68, 61.
LUTHY & CO., Brokers, 246 Greenwich street.

BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY AND County of New York, May 3, 1871.—Notice is hereby given that the Board of Apportionment created by chapter 583, Laws of 1871, will meet on Monday, 8th inst., at one o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Supervisors, New York County Court House, for the purpose of hearing the applications for charitable aid of the several charitable institutions, hospitals and dispensaries named in the sixth section of the act entitled "An act to make provision for the local government of the city and county of New York," passed April 19, 1871, pursuant to the authority vested in said Board, the institutions so named being as follows:—The Five Points Mission, the Ladies' Union Relief Association, the Orphan Asylum, corner of Prince and Mott streets; the Sisters of St. Dominic Asylum, the Hahnemann Hospital, the Women's Hospital of the State of New York, the St. Vincent Hospital, the Chapin Home for Aged and Indigent, the Nursery and Child's Hospital, the Women's Medical Hospital College, the Prison Association, the St. Francis' Hospital, the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, the Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, the St. Joseph's Home, the Blind Mechanics' Association, the Female Assistance Society, the Patriots' Orphan Home, the Association for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, the Shepherd's Fold, the German Mission Society, the Society for the Relief of Juvenile Delinquents, the Wayside Industrial Home, the New York Dorcas Society, the Home for the Friendless, the Ladies' Christian Union, the Lying-in Asylum in Marion street, the New York Magdalen Asylum, the St. Luke's Home for the Aged, the Five Points House of Industry, the Association for Befriending Children, the Juvenile Guardian Society, the Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, the New York Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, the Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Society for Indigent and Crippled Blind in Seventh avenue, the Hospital for the Relief of the Nervous and Paralytic Poor, the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, the Union Home and School for Children of our Volunteers; and for the following named dispensaries, viz.:—The New York Dispensary, the Northern Dispensary, the Eastern Dispensary, the Demilt Dispensary, the Northeastern Dispensary, the Northwestern Dispensary, the Yorkville Dispensary, the Harlem Dispensary, the Manhattan Dispensary, the Eclectic Dispensary, the Cancer Dispensary, the Dispensary of the New York Medical College for Women, the New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, the Hoffman Dispensary, the New York Homœopathic Dispensary, the Bond Street Homœopathic Society, the Branch Homœopathic Dispensary, Tompkins square, the Northeastern Homœopathic Dispensary, the New York Homœopathic College Dispensary, the Western Homœopathic Dispensary, the Central Dispensary, the German Dispensary, the Western Dispensary for Women and Children, the Infirmary of the New York College of Dentistry, the Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, the Orthopœdic Dispensary, the Metropolitan Homœopathic Dispensary, the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute, and the other institutions and societies now provided for by law. By order,
A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor,
Chairman of the Board of Apportionment.
CORNELIUS CORSON, Secretary.

C. WORCH, DESTROYER OF MOTHS IN FURNITURE, removed to 110 Fourth avenue, near Twelfth street.

CIRCULARS ADDRESSED FROM NEWLY COMPILED lists of names of all sorts, merchants, farmers, manufacturers. Lists of names compiled.
J. ARTHUR MURPHY & CO., 111 Nassau street.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of the late James Hoy, are requested to present the same at the office of Vernam & Hoy, Nos. 14 and 16 Wall street. ELLA NORA HOY, Executrix.
NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—NO 9,444 drew $250,000 gold April 25. Havana Goods, a fresh lot just received and for sale by JOSEPH BATES, 194 Broadway, New York, up stairs, room No. 4.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA, APRIL 25.—No. 9,444 drew $200,000 gold. May 4. Kentucky, class 212, Nos. 72, 73, 66 drew $20,000. HALEY & CO., Brokers, old established office, 174 Broadway.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS GIVES notice that a free dump is permitted until further notice at the southerly end of the Battery, entrance from Whitehall street.

TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-DAY.
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

SKYE TERRIER FOR SALE—18 MONTHS OLD, BEST ever imported, genuine; lowest price, $25. Apply at stable rear of 66 Fifth avenue, from 10 to 11 A. M., for two days.

THE TURF.

FLEETWOOD ASSOCIATION.
Premiums $13,600.
AT FLEETWOOD PARK, MORRISANIA, N. Y.
MAY MEETING.
FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1871.
No. 1.—Purse $700, for horses that never trotted better than three minutes; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
No. 2.—Purse $1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:29; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, MAY 17.
No. 3.—Purse $2,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:23; $1,500 to first, $500 to second, $200 to third.
No. 4.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:39; $650 to first, $250 to second, $100 to third.
THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 18.
No. 5.—Purse $1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:26; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
No. 6.—Purse $700, for horses that never trotted better than 2:50; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.
No. 7.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never trotted better than 2:31; $650 to first, $250 to second, $100 to third.
FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, MAY 20.
No. 8.—Purse $4,000, free for all horses; $2,000 to first, $900 to second, $700 to third, $400 to fourth.
No. 9.—Purse $1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:31; $1,000 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.
All the above races to be mile heats, 3 in 5, in harness, to be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association and entries must be made in accordance with the same.
All communications to be addressed to P. J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President, at Morrisania, N. Y., on or before the 6th day of May, 1871.
Entries will close at the Hoffman House, New York city, on the 6th of May, at 9 P. M.
PETER J. M. VAN CORTLANDT, President.
DARIUS TALLMAN, Superintendent.

POINT BREEZE PARK
SPRING MEETING.
PREMIUMS $10,000.
MAY 24.
For horses that have never started for plate, purse or stake—first, $850, $200, $100 .... $1,000
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:40—first, $600, $300, $100 1,000
MAY 25.
For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:32—$800, $450, $150 1,500
For horses that have never trotted faster than 2:26—$1,200, $600, 200 2,000
MAY 26.
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:50—$600, $300, $100 1,000
For horses that have not trotted faster than 2:35—$600, $300, $100 1,000
Open to all except Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid—$1,500, $750, $250 2,500
The above races to be mile heats, three in five, in harness. To be governed by the rules of the National Association, and all entries must be made in accordance with the same.
Entries 10 per cent. to close at 9 P. M., May 15, 1871. All communications addressed to A. A. LECHLER, Secretary, 243 South Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEO. SPURGES, President.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—BREWSTER, OF TWENTY-FIFTH STREET, A. near Third avenue, offers the following second hand Carriages in good order and at low prices:—
One six passenger Phaeton.
One four passenger Phaeton.
One curtain Quarter Coach.
Three Coupé Rockaways.
One curtain Rockaway.
One light Brett.
One fine Pony Phaeton, with canopy.

ARRIVED AGAIN—J. C. DEYO, FROM CITY OF JACKson, Michigan, with 32 more fine Horses, at A. S. CHAMBERLIN'S stable, Twenty-fifth street, between Lexington and Third avenue.

AT 630 BROADWAY—CARRIAGES AND HARNESS ON hand and made to order. The riding public invited to examine the quality and get prices. THOS. E. HICKS.

A.—GOOD CARE AND ATTENTION GIVEN TO boarding Horses, also Horses bought and sold, at 210 West Forty-eighth street, near Seventh avenue.

A GENTLEMAN WISHING TO REDUCE HIS STOCK will sell at less than value one of three Teams, for Park or road; they are very fine and every way first class. Call at private stable No. 6 Nelson place (250 Mercer street).

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112, AND 114 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 4TH AV.,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all our other business, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our down town office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of horses for private sale.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
CATALOGUE OF SALE THIS DAY (FRIDAY), MAY 5, at 12 o'clock. Owner's Description.
PAIR OF ELEGANT mahogany dapple BAY HORSES, over 16 hands high, 6 and 7 years old; long manes and tails; kind and true in all harness; closely matched in every respect. These horses are perhaps the MOST SHOWY AND ELEGANT CARRIAGE TEAM in the city.
ELEGANT DOG CART, in perfect order, built by JAMES B. CONE & CO.
VERY STYLISH TEAM BROWN HORSES, long manes and tails, 15½ hands, 6 years; good, steady travellers; in every respect a first class family team; warranted sound, kind and true.
CURTAIN COACH, in perfect order, ADAMS & CONE builders.
STYLISH, BRIGHT SORREL TROTTING Horse, American Star stock; raised in Vermont; 15½ hands, 6 years; can trot in 2:50, or better in condition; will show a 2:45 gait to-day; is a first class gentleman's roadster; warranted sound, kind and true.
TWO-SEAT PARK PHAETON.
BAY HAMBLETONIAN COLT, sired by BILLY DENTON, one of old Hambletonian's fast sons, dam WILD FAWN, she by Abdallah; is 15½ hands, 5 years; long, flowing mane and tail; raised with great care and expense by present owner, and shows promise of extraordinary speed, style and endurance; warranted sound, kind and true.
LIGHT BREWSTER NO TOP ROAD WAGON.
VERY STYLISH BROWN HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 8 years; extra fine under saddle; lady can ride or drive him; a superior family horse; warranted sound, kind and true. ALSO an
ELEGANT VICTORIA and set Harness.
HANDSOME BLACK MARE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands; good traveller; extra fine under saddle; sound, kind and true in all harness.
BRETT, IN GOOD ORDER. Also COUPE, do.
PONY TURNOUT.
BRIGHT BAY PONY, long mane and tail, 13 hands, fine traveller; can be driven by children; warranted sound, kind and true. Also TOP PONY PHAETON and set Harness.
VERY STYLISH GRAY GELDING, Granger, sired by Gilbreth Knox, out of Bashaw mare, 15½ hands, 5 years; can trot in 2:50; been used past three years as a family horse; is kind and true; safe for any one to ride or drive, and has all gaits under saddle.
TWO SECOND HAND ROCKAWAYS.
FINE BAY MARE, long mane and tail, 14½ hands, 8 years; stylish; TROTS IN 2:40; fears nothing; boy can drive her; kind and true. Also NO TOP ROAD WAGON, city made, and set Harness, made by DUNSCOMB, Robes, &c.
WELL BRED bay Horse, St. Lawrence stock, long mane and tail, 15.3 hands, 5 years; stylish; pleasant driver; fears no locomotive; trots in 3:00; promises by proper handling to be very fast; a first class gentleman's roadster; warranted sound, kind and true.
STYLISH CHESTNUT SORREL COUPE HORSE, 16 hands, 6 years, very fast traveller, afraid of nothing; warranted sound, kind and true.
BUILDERS' WAGON, built in best manner; good as new.
HANDSOME BAY HORSE, St. Lawrence stock, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 7 years, very spirited, fine traveller; very desirable for matched carriage use; warranted sound, kind and true.
EXTRA STYLISH GRAY HORSE, long mane and tail, 15½ hands, 8 years, very spirited; has splendid action; one of the finest saddle horses in the city; warranted sound, kind and true in all harness.
FINE AND FAST BLACK HORSE, Black Hawk stock, long mane and tail, 14½ hands; trots close to 3 minutes; warranted sound, kind and true.
LARGE BROWN HORSE, long mane and tail, 16 hands, 7 years; fast traveller; fine business, family or carriage horse; warranted sound, kind and true.
BAY MARE, 15½ hands, 6 years; good traveller; fine worker; warranted sound, kind and true. Also no top BUSINESS Wagon and set exp. Harness.
DARK BAY MARE, 16 hands, 10 years; good worker.
BAY HORSE, 15½ hands, 7 years; fine family horse.
TEN OTHER HORSES; description time of sale.
TOP AND NO TOP WAGONS, PONY PHAETONS, Depot and Business Wagons, Rockaways, FOUR IN HAND, double and single Harness, Robes, &c.
WEATHER NEVER INTERFERES WITH OUR SALES.

AT BARKER & HAMLIN'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
Corner of Broadway and Thirty-ninth street,
BARKER & HAMLIN, AUCTIONEERS.
Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the Horse line to suit the needs of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse Line.

A.—SECOND HAND PHAETONS, BAROUCHE, DEPOT Wagon, Basket Pony Phaetons, Clarence, Coupe, Landau, sold low. Seasonable Carriages 25 per cent less Broadway stores. HAM, Fourth street and Broadway.

A.—ROCKAWAYS, DEPOT WAGONS, TOP AND OPEN Wagons, expansion top Phaetons, Cabriolets, top and open Phaetons, Express and Jagger Wagons, Gigs, &c.; Harness, suitable for all purposes, from $12 up; fancy Lap Robes, Blankets, Whips, &c., at the old stand, 1,389 and 1,391 Broadway, near Forty-first street. All goods warranted as represented. LITTLE & TURNER.

A GENTLEMAN'S TURNOUT—BAY HORSES, 15 hands, very gentle. No. 9 East Tenth street, stable. Also Dog Cart and Harness.

A HANDSOME DARK BAY STALLION SIRED BY old Ethan Allen, dam St. Lawrence, long flowing mane and tail; all black points; 15.2 high; 9 years old; sound and kind in all harness. Has record of 2:32; can trot every day in 2:50; is an excellent stock horse; has been used for past years for a gentleman's road horse; is afraid of nothing, and of great endurance. Sold for no fault; no time to drive him. Will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to J. W. HUSTON, 477 Broadway, New York, or JOHN B. DAVIES, 155 and 157 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

A.—COUPES, CLARENCES, LANDAUS, LANDAUlets, Park and Pony Phaetons, Depot Wagons, Top and Road Wagons, at reduced prices.
THE CARRIAGE OF THE PERIOD.
A. S. FLANDRAU, Carriage Builder,
No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—THE LONG BRANCH PONY PHAETONS, NEW styles, with or without tops or rumbles, for ladies' driving, $125 up; also second hand, little soiled. A fine assortment of all styles summer Carriages, both new and second hand; Harness, Robes, &c.
W. H. GRAY, 20 to 29 Wooster street.

A HANDSOME, VALUABLE HORSE. WITHOUT fault, Coupe, Harness, &c., complete; will be sent for inspection. Address H., Union League Club.

AT 58 LIBERTY STREET—GREAT BARGAINS IN Carriages and Harness. Elegant top and no top Pony Phaetons, fine top Buggies, Road and Depot Wagons; large assortment of city made Harness, Sheets, Robes, &c., at very low prices. Attention of dealers especially invited.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

BE SURE AND READ CATALOGUE, UNDER THIS HEAD of JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL auction sale, this day (FRIDAY), at 12 o'clock.
The most attractive and largest sale of the season, comprising
Two elegant Carriage or Family Teams.
Three fine road or gentlemen's trotting Horses.
Fourteen fine family or business Horses.
Two Victorias. One Curtain Coach, made by Wood Bro.; one Barouche and one Rockaway, made by J. B. Cone.
Four Set four-in-hand Harness.
Full descriptions of all in catalogue under this head.
We never postpone a sale on account of the weather.

BARGAINS.—20 HEAD OF HORSES FOR SALE cheap, from $25 to $300; nice little chunks for business wagons; fair trial allowed. 160 Washington street.

CARRIAGES.—SPECIAL ATTENTION OF PURCHASers called to our large assortment, not surpassed in quality, style or price; manufactory established 20 years. 10 Nevins street, corner Fulton avenue, Brooklyn.

CABRIOLETS, VICTORIAS, PARK PHAETONS, LIGHT Rockaways, Depot Wagons, Pony Phaetons, Road Buggies and every other style summer Carriages, in great variety; low prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 630 Broadway.

CARRIAGE AND FRENCH COUPE FOR SALE—$400 and $350, in good order. Private stable 268 East Twentieth street, near Third avenue.

DOG CART FOR SALE—HANDSOMEST IN THE CITY; by Brewster. Price $650. Inquire at Empire Stables, Thirty-third street, above Eighth avenue.

FOUR SET OF FOUR-IN-HAND HARNESS
At auction this day, at 12 o'clock, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Auction Mart, 110, 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Look at catalogue for descriptions of Horses, &c. We never postpone a sale on account of weather.

FOR SALE—BLACK MARE, 6 YEARS OLD, WITH Top Wagon, Harness, &c., cheap for cash. Apply at TUOMY'S stables, in Fifty-third street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT THREE-QUARTER SEAT ROAD Wagon, built by Brewster & Co., of Broome street, in perfect order; also a top Wagon. Apply at private stable 160 West Fifteenth street.

FOR SALE—A VICTORIA, IN PERFECT ORDER, with pole and shafts, built by Lawrence. Cost $1,100; will be sold for $450. Apply at Merchants' Stables, 35 and 37 West Twenty-sixth street.

FOR SALE—A GOOD THREE-SEAT CITY MADE Phaeton, but little used and in fine condition, cheap. Can be seen at ANDERSON'S stable, 119 West Fifth street.

FOR SALE—ONE HANDSOME IRON GRAY HORSE, (blind) suitable for any business; price $125. Can be seen at 109 West Eighteenth street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE PHAETON OR ROAD Team, chestnut Mare, 15 hands and 3 inches, 8 years old; bay Mare, 15 hands, 2 inches, 7 years old, sound and kind, single or double; have been driven together three years; owner has no further use for them. Address H. B. B., box 1,621 Post office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR BAY MULES, 4 AND 5 YEARS OLD; also an Express Wagon.
M. E. STEWART, 88 Hudson street, New York.

FOR SALE—AT MILLWARD'S FIFTH AVENUE STAbles, 521 and 523 Fifth avenue, 10 very fine Kentucky Horses, for saddle or coach use. Inquire for Messrs. HAYDEN & BURGH.

FOR SALE—A BUCKSKIN MARE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 5 years old, sound and kind; suitable for grocer or butcher. Can be seen for two days at No. 514 West Twenty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—A DARK SORREL PONY (MARE). NO. 85 Elizabeth street.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY HORSES, 16 HANDS, 7 years old, sound and kind; used one year in this city by a family going to Europe on 18th of May; with Barouche and Harness; sold separately or together. Apply for three days at 17 East Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN NOT HAVING TIME TO ride offers for sale his entire turnout as follows:—A pair of light gray Horses, Henry Clay stock, 15½ hands, sound, kind and gentle, but spirited; a woman can drive them; can trot in 3:30; very handsome and well matched. A Brewster & Co., Broome street, Victoria, nearly as good as new; a Wood Gibson's Double Harness to match. A Dusenbury & Van Duser shifting top Buggy, pole and shafts, nearly as good as new; a Wood Gibson Double and Single Harness to match. A Stiver's Cutter of the handsomest pattern, low made, pole and shaft, bells to match; a Wood Gibson's Riding Saddle and Bridle; white fox and black wolf Robes; Road Dress and Stable Blankets; every article of the best. Will be sold cheap to any party who will buy the whole thing for cash; no proposition to trade will be considered. Address box 1,742 Post office.

FOR SALE—A FAMILY COACH, IN GOOD ORDER, made by Wood Brothers. Apply at 45 East Forty-first street.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 7½ YEARS OLD; SOUND and kind; fit for family use; drives double and single. At 140 West Twenty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BLIND HORSE, PONY built, and warranted in every respect except blind; 7 years, 16 hands; also one fine young Mare suitable for farming; price $60. 61 New Chambers street.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A PAIR OF GOOD road Horses, of superior stock. For particulars inquire of W. G. ALLAN, 57 Lispenard street.

FOR SALE—A MORGAN WINFIELD STALLION, SIX years old this spring, that can beat 2:40; also six fine Trotters, from 15 to 16 hands high; also a Brewster top and light Road Wagon; also a Stivers top Wagon and double and single Harness. The above can be seen at 263 East Fortieth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A FINE BLOOD BAY LONG ISLAND Mare, 8 years old, black mane and legs, long tail, splendid driver, sound and kind. Can be seen at SELDEN'S livery stable, 209 East Twenty-third street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TEAM OF STYLISH YOUNG carriage Horses, bays, black points, 15 hands; warranted. Apply at 311 First avenue.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THREE GOOD DOUBLE TRUCKS and three or four good Work Horses; one nice five-year-old Colt, Hambletonian. To be seen at 22 Amity street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE PHAETON, WITH POLE and shafts. Apply at 347 Hudson street.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A VERY STYLISH BLACK CARriage Horse; he is also a good saddle horse. Apply at 110 and 112 West Fiftieth street. Ask for WM. CLARK.

HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Coach, Coupe, light road and Buggy Harness.
Single, $8 to $80; double $20 to $200.
Large lot of Team and Express Harness.
THE TRADES' MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
10 College place, near corner Murray street.

JUST ARRIVED FROM OHIO, 20 SUPERIOR DRAUGHT Horses, suitable for all purposes; also some fine Driving Horses, and for sale cheap, at the Ninth Ward Sale Stable, 250 and 254 West Twelfth street.

POPULAR PONY PHAETONS IN GREAT VARIETY. Park Wagons, all styles. Every description seasonable Carriages and Harness, new and second hand, at lowest popular market prices. Manufacturers' Union, 638 Broadway.

ROAD HORSES—FIRST CLASS, WITH STIVERS' Buggy, and Harness by Campbell; will sell separate, much less than value. Address M., box 131 Herald office.

ROAD AND TROTTING HORSES.—SITUATION WANTed by a first class driver and excellent groom and care taker; highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. O., box 114 Herald office.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL BAY Horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old; magnificent action and suitable for any gentleman. Apply to J. HENRY, 106 East Twenty-seventh street.

SECOND HAND PONY PHAETON, BUT LITTLE USED, cheap; also Light Rockaway, several Top and Open Buggies, Coupe Rockaway, Depot Wagon, new Carriages; no old prices. MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 638 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—FIVE STALLS; GOOD CARRIAGE room; all above ground; 26 East Thirteenth street, between Fifth avenue and University place. Apply to M. CURLEY, 111 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

TO LET—ANY STYLE NEW OR SECOND HAND CARriages. Old carriages taken in exchange. Several second hand Carriages for sale cheap, at Carriage Manufacturers' Union Repository, 638 Broadway.

WAGON WANTED.—A FIRST CLASS ONE HORSE EXpress Wagon, with or without top, wanted, by ROCKWOOD & CO., 845 Broadway.

$30 FOR A HORSE AND WAGON OR $25 FOR A Horse—For a few more on livery, at SARLES' Boarding Stable, 341 Sixth street, between First and Second avenues.

$85—SORREL PONY, BAY PONY, $100; LARGE Draught Team, $225; sorrel Horse, 16 hands, 8 years, $125; large Horse, slightly tender. Good chance for buyers. 734 Washington street, in grocery.

$275 WILL BUY AS FINE A BAY HORSE AS GOES the road; Patchen stock, 7 years, 15½ hands high; trots close to three minutes; cost present owner $475; warranted sound and kind. Apply at 137 Liberty street.

TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-DAY.
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

DRY GOODS.

CAR ROOFING DUCK, CANVAS FOR SCENERY AND flats, Screens, Russia Sheeting, Burlaps, Jute Yarn, Twine, Canton Matting, Carriage Robes, Door Mats, at 103 Chambers street.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

A SCHOONER FOR SALE—THE H. M. RIDGLEY, carrying 80 tons, with 6 feet draught of water; in perfect order; now lying at Morris and Essex Railroad dock, Hoboken. Inquire on board.

FOR SALE—IN GOOD ORDER, THE FOLLOWING Sails from a schooner yacht:—Mainsail, Foresail, Jib, Flying Jib, Jib Topsail, Hemp Maintopsail, Maintopmast Staysail. Can be seen at WILSON'S sail loft, corner Smith and Roosevelt streets.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT DAPHNE; 47 FEET long; 15 feet beam; 6 feet headroom in cabin. To be seen at foot of Court street, Brooklyn. Apply to J. R. MAXWELL, 25 Cedar street, New York.

FOR SALE—SLOOP YACHT FANNIE; LENGTH 45 feet; very light draught; will be sold cheap. Apply to A. M. WHITMAN, foot of Thirty-fourth street, Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, or to J. R. HALSEY, 182 Water street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A NEW STEAMTUG YACHT; 36 FEET long, 9 feet beam, 11 tons; proved a good and fast sea boat in the Delaware Bay; will be sold at a sacrifice, having been built for a late naval officer, deceased. Apply to SAMUEL WRIGHT, 324 Market street, Philadelphia.

WANTED—A FERRYBOAT ABOUT 150 FEET LONG, beam engine. Address, with description and price, BOAT, box 117 Herald office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR CARPET WANTED—MOquette, Aubusson or Wilton preferred; 60 or 69 yards; little used; good price paid. Address box 5,010 Post office.

INSTRUCTION.

A PARISIAN LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING French (of late at Vassar College), desires a situation in a first class school or will give instruction two hours daily for her board in a respectable family. The best references. Address S. M. S., 50 West 13th st.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, WELL AT HOME IN several modern languages, music and drawing, desires a situation as governess or companion; highest references. 47 Lafayette place.

TEACHERS WANTED—GOVERNESS, CITY FAMILY, French, German and Music; salary liberal; French, Drawing and Painting, for Seminary on Hudson; same for Kentucky Seminary; also French and Vocal Music, Kentucky; several French and German ladies for schools and families. All teachers wanting positions should apply to American School Institute, 14 Bond street.
J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary.

WANTED—A GOVERNESS, FOR TWO LITTLE GIRLS; applicant must be thorough in English, French and music; best references required. Address, with particulars and reference, box 2,629 Post office.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

DESK ROOM WANTED—FOR RETIRED MERCHANT; good light; not high up stairs; near Broadway; rent moderate. Address J. B., box 148 Herald office, or 151 Broadway.

ROOM WANTED.—A ROOM, SUITABLE FOR A PHYsician, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fifth streets, Fourth and Second avenues, with parties owning the house. Address PHYSICIAN, box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED—FIVE OR six rooms—by a young gentleman and wife; a Flat, with complete accommodations for light housekeeping, or Part of a House with a quiet, neat American family. Any one having the required accommodations, and not expecting fancy prices, may hear of a desirable tenant by addressing N., box 163 Herald office, stating rent and full particulars.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIvate family, a nicely furnished Room, with running water. Address box 2,815 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WITHOUT BOARD, an unfurnished Room and Bedroom, or Room with alcove; $20 to $25 per month. Address F. L., 120 East Twenty-eighth street.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR, FIVE ROOMS, UNfurnished, between Sixth and Thirty-first streets, and Second and Fifth avenues. Send full particulars to box 3,374 Post office.

WANTED—A LOFT OR BASEMENT, FOR STORAGE; capacity 600 to 800 barrels, in the vicinity of Vesey and Greenwich streets. Address J. WRIGHT, 225 Greenwich street.

WANTED—A LARGE ROOM AND BEDROOM, UNfurnished, by three adults, all absent during the day; permanent if suited; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, X. Y. Z., box 151 Herald office.

REMOVALS.

EDWIN JAMES & KING, GENERAL LAW AND Bankruptcy office removed to 262 Broadway, N. Y.

J. D. BARBULOWITS, UNDERGARMENTS, &C., REmoved from 205½ to 189 Grand street, four doors above, same block.

FINANCIAL.

ANDERSON & CO., NO. 9 CHAMBERS STREET.—Money loaned immediately on New York, &c., Real Estate, Builders' Loans, Merchandise and Collaterals; Bonds, Stocks and marketable Securities negotiated; First and Second Mortgages wanted.

A MEETING OF ALL THE BONDHOLDERS AND Stockholders of the Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railway Company will be held at the office of H. Kennedy & Co., 11 Broad street, New York, on Friday, May 5, 1871, at 3 P. M., to provide for the payment of the First Mortgage Bonds, now past due. JOHN ANGUS, President.
F. A. BIGGS, Secretary.

A LOAN OF $8,000 FOR A YEAR WANTED.—Will give deed of $50,000 city property as security and pay liberally for immediate accommodation. Address SECURITY, box 200 Herald office.

A.—MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE REAL ESTATE, in large and small amounts. First and Second Mortgages promptly cashed.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., No. 5 Pine street.

DERBY COAL STOCK FOR SALE.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT CITY AND COUNTY Bonds, first class securities, below par; also Insurance and Bank Stocks, City Railroad Stocks and Bonds and an extensive variety of First Mortgage Railroad 7 and 8 per cent gold Bonds, for safe and profitable investment, all at low rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer,
43 Pine street, New York.
N. B.—Stocks and Bonds not dealt in at the New York Stock Exchange Board a specialty with this house for many years.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,
No. 41 Lombard street, London.
Foreign Exchange,
Commercial Credits,
Cable Transfers,
Circular Letters for Travellers,
Available in all parts of the world.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall street.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE OR APPROVED Securities; Mortgages purchased; Real Estate exchanged, city or country. RUFUS K. McHARG, 81 Cedar street, Commissioner for every State.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Address, with location and description of property, CAPITAL, Herald office.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. First and Second Mortgages bought and sold.
HOWE & CO., 19 Pine street.

THREE SUMS OF $5,000 AND ONE OF $2,500 TO loan—On Lots in the city; any amount for Second Mortgages. W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine street.

$2,500, $3,000 AND $5,000 TO LOAN ON MORTgage, in New York or Westchester county. Mortgages bought. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers street.

$15,000.—I HAVE SEVERAL SUMS, OF FROM $3,000 to $15,000 to loan, on good, nearby, Brooklyn Property, and any amount required on good New York Property. WM. CALLENDER, 21 Pine street.

$25,000 OR $75,000 TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage, in one sum, on city property. Money for first and second mortgages. Apply to WILLIAM KENNELLY, No. 4 Pine street.

$100,000 TO LOAN—ON WESTCHESTER county, New York and Brooklyn Real Estate, in sums to suit. No bonus required.
C. E. WILLIS, Montauk Insurance Co., 168 Broadway.

LOAN OFFICES.

AT L. BERNARD'S, 403 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all kinds of goods. The same bought at their full value.

ABRAHAM J. JACKSON, NO. 20 PRINCE STREET, near Broadway, loans money on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks and personal property of every description. N. B.—Private entrance hall door.

AT WOLF BROTHERS', 896 BROADWAY, FORMERly 559.—Money loaned on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Silks, Life Policies, Furniture; particularly Pianos; private parlor for ladies. Take notice.—Removed to 895.

AT 697 BROADWAY, CORNER OF FOURTH STREET—Liberal advances on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silks, Camel's Hair Shawls, Laces and Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

AT J. A. JACKSON'S, NO. 5 AMITY STREET, NEAR Broadway—Liberal advances made on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Dry Goods and Personal Property of every description. Same bought and sold.

AT H. B. MELVILLE'S, JEWELRY AND CORAL Store, 1,191 Broadway.—Diamonds, Watches, Valuables stored for the summer; cash advanced on same to any amount if required.

AT NO. 21 EAST FIFTEENTH STREET, SECOND DOOR from Broadway, opposite Tiffany's.—Any amount of money will be loaned by S. MIGEL, 23 East Fifteenth street, on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and all valuables at very low interest.

A.—A.—ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Camel's Hair Shawls, Silks, Laces, Valuables, &c., or bought; highest price paid.
J. H. BARRINGER, 735 Broadway, opposite Astor place.

AT HYMAN'S, 553 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BOND street.—Liberal advances made on Diamonds and Watches, Silverware, &c., or will pay the highest market price for the same.

AT 115 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, NEAR SIXTH avenue—Money advanced on Furniture, Pianos, Paintings, Mirrors, Carpets, Books, Statuary, Harness, &c.; furniture stored, moved, packed and shipped.

80 NASSAU STREET (FORMERLY CORNER BROADway and Fulton street).—NEWMAN LEOPOLD buys, sells or advances liberally on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Life Policies, Merchandise and other Securities.

913 BROADWAY, NEAR TWENTIETH STREET, UP stairs.—Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Laces, Shawls, Pianos, &c.; same bought. Unredeemed Pledges for sale. A. C. HERTS.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
from pier 47 North river.
ENGLAND, Thompson..........Wednesday, May 3, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, Bragg..........Saturday, May 6, at 7 A. M.
FRANCE, Thomson..........Saturday, May 13.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown—Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUNARD LINE.
MALTA sails Thursday, 4th May, at 2 P. M.
ALGERIA sails Saturday, 6th May, at P. M.
Cabin Passage, $80, gold; Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Steerage Passage to New York, $31.
For Freight or Cabin Passage apply at No. 4 Bowling Green.
For Steerage Passage apply at 111 Broadway, Trinity building. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships, between New York and Liverpool, calling at Cork Harbor.

CHINA...Wednesday, April 26	BATAVIA...Saturday, April 29
SCOTIA...Wednesday, May 3	MALTA...Thursd'y, May 4
JAVA...Wednesday, May 10	ALGERIA...Saturday, May 6
RUSSIA...Wednesd'y, May 17	ABYSSINIA...Saturd'y, May 13
CUBA...Wednesday, May 24	CALABRIA...Saturday, May 20

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage:—
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin..........$80, gold
First Cabin to Paris.......... 145, gold
Return Tickets.......... 250, gold
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:—
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage..........$30, currency
Return Tickets.......... 150, gold.
Steerage Tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from pier No. 50, North river, as follows:—
LAFAYETTE, Rousseau..........Saturday, May 20
ST. LAURENT, Lemarie..........Saturday, June 3
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont..........Saturday, June 17
PEREIRE, Danre..........Saturday, July 1
Price of passage in gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre.
First Cabin..........$140 Second Cabin..........$75
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
American travellers going to and returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railroad and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent,
58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.
INDIA.....Sat., May 6	ASSYRIA.....Sat., May 27
COLUMBIA.....Sat., May 13	AUSTRALIA.....Sat., June 3
ANGLIA.....Sat., May 20	EUROPA.....Sat., June 10

and an extra steamer every other Wednesday.
from pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,
to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to,
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE
for Queenstown and Liverpool. Royal Mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, May 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Saturday, May 6, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN..........Saturday, May 13, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK (via Halifax)..Tuesday, May 16, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY—FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steamship DONAU, Captain G. Ernst, will sail on Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot Third street, Hoboken, to be followed by steamship BREMEN, Captain F. Ludewigs, on Thursday, May 11.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE AND BREMEN,
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.
First Cabin..........$120
Second Cabin..........72
Steerage..........30
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 68 Broad street.

THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S Iron mail steamship
THURINGIA,
Captain H. Ehlers, will sail on Tuesday, May 9, 1871, at 2 P. M., for Hamburg,
taking passengers from New York to Hamburg, Plymouth and London.
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $25, gold; payable in United States gold.
The SILESIA will sail May 16, 1871.
KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents. General Passenger Agents,
61 Broad street, N. Y. No. 6 Barclay street, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
New York, Cork and Liverpool. New and full-powered Steamships, the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.
Sailing from New York on Saturdays, from Liverpool on Thursdays, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
OCEANIC, Capt. Thompson, on June 3, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC, Capt. Murray, on June 24, at 9 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining safety, speed and comfort.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80 in gold. Steerage, $30 in currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $35, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For information apply at the company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
from Boston for Liverpool direct.
TARIFA, Thursday, April 27. SAMARIA, Thursday, May 4.
SIBERIA, Thursday, May 11. TRIPOLI, Thursday, May 18.
Cabin passage, $80 in gold. Return tickets $150 in gold.
Steerage $30 in currency.
For freight or passage apply to JAMES ALEXANDER, State street, Boston, or to CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARrying the United States mails.
Sailing every Wednesday.
COLORADO, Freeman..........May 10, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Williams..........May 17, at 3 P. M.
From pier 46 North river.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid tickets, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to and from Paris, Hamburg, Norway and Sweden, &c. Drafts on Ireland, England, France and Germany at lowest rates. Apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP MANHATTAN, Captain Forsyth, will sail from pier 46 North river for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M. Cabin passage, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXchange office.—Passage from Liverpool and Queenstown weekly by first class steamships. Also from Liverpool and London by weekly sailing packets. Drafts of £1 and upwards, available in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, at the lowest rates at TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO.'S,
86 Southstreet, New York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—OFFICIAL Passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Building, 41 Chambers street.

NOTICE.—STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONdon. A first class steamship will sail on Saturday, May 6, at 2 P. M. Steerage passage $25. For passage apply at 11 Broadway.

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILE.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
May 15, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain A. G. Gray, will leave pier No. 42 North river, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Ja., and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Captain Lapidge, touching at Punta Arenas, San Jose, Guatemala, Acapulco and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last named ports received until 4 P. M. of May 13.
Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco June 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal street. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, sailing regularly every Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from pier No. 4 North river.
COLUMBIA, Captain F. Van Sice..........May 11
MISSOURI, Captain J. R. Edwards (via Nassau)..........May 18
MORRO CASTLE, Captain R. Adams..........May 25
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving pier 17 East river at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..........Tuesday, May 9
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only)...Wednesday, May 17
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Saturday, May 27
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS—TOUCHING at Key West, carrying the United States mail.
The A1 steamship TILLIE, Captain Partridge, at pier 20 East river, will leave Saturday, May 6.
Shippers holding bills of lading for goods signed for on steamer ARIADNE will please call at our office and have them changed to the steamer TILLIE.
Through bills of lading given to Houston and to all points on the Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and B. B. R. and C. Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. MALLORY & CO., 153 Maiden lane.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Goods shipped per steamer CITY OF GALVESTON (disabled) will go forward by steamer CLYDE from Key West to Galveston. Shippers will please govern themselves accordingly.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
Cromwell Steamship Line.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, Captain S. L. Clapp, will leave pier No. 9 North river, on Saturday, May 6, at 3 o'clock P. M. Freight received daily. Through rates given for Galveston, Indianola, Mobile and St. Louis.
Cabin passage, $50; steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
From pier No. 5 North river, at 3 o'clock P. M.
MISSISSIPPI,
on Saturday, May 6.
Freight received daily. Through rates given for St. Louis, Vicksburg, Mobile, Galveston and Indianola.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to FREDERIC BAKER, 30 Broadway.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.
SOUTHERN LINE.
The steamship
LODONA, Captain H. R. Hovey,
will leave pier 20, East river, Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M.
Freight for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston taken.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO.,
153 Maiden lane, New York.
The steamship —— will follow from pier 36 North river.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,
sailing from pier No. 29 North river, at 3 P. M. every Wednesday and Saturday.
The first class sidewheel steamship
JAMES ADGER, Captain T. J. Lockwood,
will sail on Saturday, May 6.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued at lowest rates.
For local freight or passage apply to
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., 177 West st., corner Warren.
For through freight and rates apply to
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent,
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway,
entrance in Thomas street.
The steamship GEORGIA will follow Wednesday, May 10.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
Old Dominion Steamship Company.
Steamships of this line leave pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street.
For Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, on Saturday, May 6, at 3 P. M., steamship WYANOKE, connecting with the Virginia and Tennessee Air line, the Seaboard Inland Air line, Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Through passenger tickets and through bills of lading at reduced rates to all points South and Southwest.
Apply at office on pier 37, or at office of the company, 187 Greenwich street, corner of Dey.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CHANGE OF PIER OF THE ALBANY AND TROY steamers.—Pier 39 North river, foot of Vestry street, one block below Desbrosses street, Jersey ferry. Fare only 50c.; Berths 50c.; Staterooms $1. Connecting with all railroads at Albany and Troy for the West and North every evening at six o'clock. The old popular, long established evening line.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS, NEWBURG, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steamboats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., pier 34 North river, foot of Harrison street.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE STEAMBOAT ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, Harrison street at 8 o'clock, landing at Thirty-fourth street at 8¼; Yonkers, Dobbs' Ferry (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry), Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—The steamer NORWALK will occupy the route for a few days.

RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION ON THE HARLEM River.—On and after Saturday next, May 6, the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamboats will make their regular trips. Fare and time table same as last year. D. D. INSLEE, Superintendent.
HARLEM, May 1, 1871.

EXCURSIONS.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE.—New Steamboat PLEASANT VALLEY, from Spring street, Sundays at 10, 2 and 5, landing at Thirty-fourth street daily at 10½ and 5.

NEW YORK TO SCOTLAND, SWEDEN, NORWAY and Denmark, June 1; round trip $170 currency. Applications received until May 10.
AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

THE BALANCE OF A MANUFACTURER'S STOCK OF Cigars, consisting of Seed and Seed and Havana, at low figures, by the box or thousand. 75 Murray street, third loft.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

23 WEST 18TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS: to go together; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and plain sewing; good reference.

131 WEST 19TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, REAR.—AS excellent cook; no objection to plain washing; first rate baker of bread and biscuit. Excellent reference from last place.

140 WEST 19TH ST.—AS COOK AND TO ASSIST with the washing; good city reference.

147 EAST 35TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference from last place. Call for two days.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer and ironer; good city reference.

159 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A capable young woman as good cook and baker; is an excellent washer and ironer; private family preferred; good reference required.

161 WEST 27TH ST., FIRST FLOOR BACK ROOM No. 4.—A competent young woman as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference.

203 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—As good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; city or country; city reference.

213 WEST 29TH ST., IN THE REAR.—TWO AMERICAN girls; one to cook, wash and iron; the other as waitress and chambermaid; either city or country.

243 MULBERRY ST., ROOM 11.—A SMART YOUNG woman as first class cook in a small family; has city reference from last place; just left.

307 60TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl as cook and to assist with the washing in a private family.

328 EAST 33D ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A respectable young woman as good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country; city reference.

340 WEST 27TH ST., BASEMENT.—AS GOOD PLAIN cook and excellent laundress; understands fluting; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best city reference.

360 WEST 25TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A YOUNG woman as cook in some good private family; understands all kinds of cooking, such as meats and desserts; is an excellent bread, cake and pastry baker; will not object to assist in the washing; best city reference. Call or address.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—TWO respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, in small private family. Five years' reference.

409 WEST 28TH ST.—A COMPETENT COOK; HAS lived in first class families; best city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

425 EAST 12TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN in a private family as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker; has no objection to the country; best city reference.

426 4TH AV., NEAR 29TH ST., IN THE STORE.—A young girl as chambermaid and to assist with children or as chambermaid and waitress; best reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days.

515 EAST 12TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, FRONT room.—Two respectable sisters in a private family; one as good cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good reference.

962 3D AV., NEAR 58TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good city reference.

Chambermaids, &c.

23 BEDFORD ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; best city reference.

30 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH avs.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or to see to children; no objection to the country; best reference. Can be seen for two days.

69 MONROE ST.—A NORWEGIAN GIRL, SPEAKING English, as upstairs girl in a respectable American family. Call for two days at the Norwegian pastor's.

106 WEST 24TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND waitress or nurse and seamstress, by a thoroughly competent girl; understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; three years' reference from last place.

109 WEST 15TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamberwork and waiting or general housework in a small private family; good reference.

118 EAST 70TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress and to assist with the washing; good reference. Call or address at present employer's for two days.

131 WEST 19TH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS first class chambermaid and to do plain sewing or assist in washing; understands her business thoroughly; best reference.

146 EAST 42D ST.—TWO YOUNG GIRLS; ONE AS chambermaid and to do fine washing, or as laundress; the other as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good city references; no objection to the country.

147 WEST 47TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID, BY A young woman; willing to make herself useful in other work; no objection to go in the country; good city reference.

151 EAST 32D ST., BETWEEN 3D AND LEXINGTON avs.—A young girl in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. Call for two days, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

159 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; good city reference.

198 MADISON AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's.

205 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—As chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do plain sewing, city or country; city references.

210 WEST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH avs.—A respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go with a family in the country; four years' city reference.

245 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and to do sewing; is a good operator; city preferred; good city reference.

252 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl as chambermaid, or would travel with a lady; excellent reference. Call for two days.

238 2D AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 22D STS.—A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing; good reference.

302 WEST 55TH ST.—TO DO CHAMBERWORK AND waiting by a competent young woman; city reference.

307 60TH ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to learn.

341 WEST 51ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and to assist with washing and ironing; reference given. Call for two days.

352 MADISON ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to go as chambermaid in a private family; can make up fine washing in the neatest manner if required; good reference; will be found everything to suit a nice family; 14 years with last lady; a few days only from England; highest reference can be given. Address for two days M. T. C.

404 6TH AV., FIRST FLOOR.—A FRENCH LADY who speaks English and German, would like to travel with a lady or family going to Europe as chambermaid. Address as above.

501 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; would assist in washing; best city reference from last employer. Call for two days.

505 2D AV., NEAR 25TH ST., IN THE BAKERY.—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days.

628 6TH AV., BETWEEN 36TH AND 37TH STS., fancy store.—A young woman as chambermaid and waitress or as waitress; no objection to the country. Good city reference.

642 6TH AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS., CANdy store.—As chambermaid or waitress; is competent and obliging; five years' best city reference.

747½ 6TH AV., BETWEEN 42D AND 43D STS.—A willing young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a nice plain sewer; best city references. Can be seen for two days.

1,213 3D AV., CORNER 70TH ST., FIRST FLOOR, back room.—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress or to do light housework; good city reference. Call for two days.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

1ST FLOOR, FRONT ROOM, 339 EAST 14TH ST.—Fashionable dress and cloak making; Spring and Summer Suits, $8, upwards; Wrappers, $2 a $3 50; also, children's and misses' garments made to order; Patterns and Fashion Plates; cutting and basting; terms cash. Call or address. Mrs. MAXWELL.

49 BOND ST.—A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE English Protestant woman as seamstress or to do light housework for a small family; understands dressmaking; or to wait on a lady and attend to her room; best reference. Call for two days.

59 WEST 46TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as seamstress and to wait on a lady, or as seamstress and see to a grown child. Call or address.

106 14TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., SOUTH Brooklyn.—A Nova Scotia girl as seamstress or to do parlor work or light chamberwork.

109 WEST 32D ST.—LADIES' WHITE SUITS MADE to order; those who can appreciate good work may call and examine it; price moderate; references given. Mrs. TRACEY.

138 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to go out by the day or week as seamstress.

209 EAST 31ST ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress or to wait on a lady; no objection to take care of growing children; best city reference.

233 EAST 19TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION for an excellent seamstress, who has lived with her 4½ years. She thoroughly understands Grover & Baker's machine, and would be willing to assist in chamberwork or the care of growing children.

239 WEST 3D ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER to go out by the day to cut, fit and trim, with or without her own machine. Best reference.

244 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress; can cut and fit and do family sewing; understands machine thoroughly; no objection to the country; good city reference.

415 6TH AV., BETWEEN 25TH AND 26TH STS.—A first class dressmaker would like to take a few more customers; special attention paid to cutting and basting; terms moderate.

General Housework, &c.

149 WEST 17TH ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7TH avs.—A respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

167 DIVISION ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN WOMAN to do housework.

241 WEST 22D ST., REAR HOUSE.—A RESPECTABLE young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small private family; willing and obliging.

248 WEST 30TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or take care of a baby; city reference. Apply for two days.

258 WEST 46TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

350 WEST 12TH ST.—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework in a small respectable family; good city reference.

692 2D AV., BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.—A competent person to do housework in a small family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Address.

Housekeepers, &c.

24 WEST 4TH ST., CORNER OF ROSLYN PLACE.—As housekeeper by a young lady without friends in the city; widower preferred. Address or call.

45 ELIZABETH ST.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS housekeeper in a hotel or private family; has a thorough knowledge of the same. Address Mrs. MERITT.

112 5TH AV., BETWEEN 16TH AND 17TH STS.—AS housekeeper or companion, by a first class woman, either city or country; several years' city reference. Apply to her present employers.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXPERIENCE AND RESPECTABILITY, good address and suitability, wants a position as housekeeper or to watch children; willing to make herself useful. Address L. R. H., Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN AS HOUSEKEEPER to a gentleman, or would take charge of a linen room in a hotel; references given and required. Address H. H., Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN HOUSEKEEPING wishes for such a situation in a family where, if desired, she could assist in dressmaking; reference given. Address Mrs. M. KINSLEY, Herald office.

A YOUNG AMERICAN WIDOW DESIRES A HOUSEKEEPER'S position or equivalent situation; possesses every requisite to make home most attractive; references; only earnest parties, who are willing to make a slight advance on a year's engagement, may apply for one week. Applicant will be waited on immediately if suitable address be given. Address Mrs. WHEELER, box 128 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER in a private family or boarding house; experienced and capable; is willing to make herself generally useful; a good home more of an object than high wages; none but honorable parties need apply. Address H. B. D., Herald office.

WANTED A POSITION AS HOUSEKEEPER, BY A young and accomplished lady, without friends; widower preferred. Address A. MORTIMER, Herald office.

Laundresses, &c.

13 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS LAUNDRESS or general cleaner in any public institution or hospital; best city references given.

38 WEST 13TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A Protestant woman as first class laundress; has best reference.

100 WEST 26TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework for a small family; best city reference from last place.

111 WEST 20TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS, or as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; very best city reference.

147 WEST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class laundress in a private family; good city reference.

161 WEST 20TH ST., NEAR 7TH AV.—A YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; has the best city reference from her last employer.

203 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first class laundress; has the best city reference; no objection to a private boarding house.

248 WEST 31ST ST., THIRD FLOOR, BACK ROOM.—Ladies' and gentlemen's and families' washing, and to do fluting by machine.

319 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; can do fluting, &c.; best city reference.

382 3D AV., BETWEEN 27TH AND 28TH STS.—A first class laundress in a small private family; understands all sorts of fine washing and fluting. Two years' reference.

421 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 2D AV.—AS FIRST class laundress in a private family. Best city reference.

781 7TH AV.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST class laundress; understands all kinds of fluting; good city reference. Call for two days.

962 3D AV., NEAR 58TH ST., SECOND FLOOR, back room.—A respectable woman would like a few gentlemen's or a small family washing.

Nurses, &c.

21 WEST 36TH ST.—A MIDDLE AGED WOMAN AS children's nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant from its birth. Call, from 10 to 1, at present employer's.

22 NORTH MOORE ST.—AN ELDERLY LADY AS monthly nurse; would take care of an invalid or would do light work in a private family not menial. Best city reference.

73 WEST WARREN ST., SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; has the best city reference from her last place.

83 7TH AV., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A PROTESTANT girl, 19 years old, as nurse and to do sewing; can do needlework and braiding; is kind to children. Can be seen between 1 and 3 o'clock.

138 WEST 49TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS nurse; can take entire charge of a baby; has best city reference.

203 LEXINGTON AV.—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO take care of children and make herself useful.

203 WEST 27TH ST.—A COMPETENT NURSE, WHO is thoroughly experienced, to wait on an invalid lady or take care of an infant from its birth; no objection to travel; best city references. Call for two days.

209 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; no objection to go in the country; good city reference.

247 EAST 37TH ST.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a Protestant nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of children.

253 WEST 57TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby; can come well recommended.

284 7TH AV., BETWEEN 26TH AND 27TH STS.—A respectable woman wishes a child or two to board.

342 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS child's nurse; good city reference. Can be seen for two days.

525 6TH AV., IN THE STORE.—A COMPETENT person as nurse; understands the entire charge of a baby to nurse on the bottle; no objections to the country or to travel if required; best city reference. Call on or address for two days.

707 7TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS WET nurse, either in city or country, and would do plain sewing; can be well recommended. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED MIDDLE AGED colored woman, competent, gentle and faithful, wants permanent place with an invalid. Apply to present employer, apartment No. 10 Hotel Brunswick, 5th av. and 26th st., between 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Waitresses, &c.

63 ST. MARK'S PLACE, 8TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED colored girl as waitress and to assist with the washing and ironing.

143 WEST 39TH ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress, in a private family, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; best city reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country for the summer.

156 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS and chambermaid in private family; can give the best city reference.

158 WEST 24TH ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A respectable young girl as first class waitress, or as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. Call for two days.

421 EAST 14TH ST., NEAR 1ST AV.—AS FIRST class waitress in a private family. Best city reference.

641 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS A first class waitress; good reference.

Miscellaneous.

45 DELANCEY ST., IN THE SHOE STORE.—A RESPECTABLE German girl to travel with a family to Europe and return; good reference can be given. Call for ten days.

100 WEST 49TH ST., THIRD BELL.—AN AMERICAN widow of 25, from the country, experienced, competent and highly recommended, to attend an invalid lady as companion, or working housekeeper in a widower's family.

144 CENTRE ST.—A GERMAN GIRL, DESIROUS of returning home, as lady's maid or child's nurse, with a family going to Europe; speaks English well. Address box 3,549 Post office or call as above.

148 3D AV., BETWEEN 14TH AND 15TH STS., IN the hairdresser's store.—A young woman as lady's maid and first class French hairdresser and French dressmaker, cutter and fitter; also trimmings; does up ladies' fine laces; entirely understands her business; wishes to travel. Can be seen for two days.

262 5TH AV.—AN ENGLISH PERSON AS MAID with a lady going to Europe; no objection to assist with children; a thorough, competent person. Can be seen at present employer's.

306 EAST 53D ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to take care of two little girls or to wait on a lady; is willing to travel; is very obliging and kind. The best references from the lady she lived with last. Can be seen for two days.

306 EAST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of two little girls or wait upon a lady; would travel; is kind and obliging; best reference.

321 WEST 17TH ST.—IN A STORE, OFFICE OR HOTEL, by a young lady speaking French and English fluently; is a rapid writer and good accountant. Call on or address Miss LEE.

375 PEARL ST., BROOKLYN.—A GOVERNESS, competent to teach English, French, music and drawing, for the summer, if not longer, in the country; good references. Apply to or address Mrs. DEAN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

699 7TH AV., IN STORE.—A YOUNG WOMAN IN A fancy store; has had many years' experience in all descriptions of fancy work. A specimen of work can be seen.

2,211 3D AV., HARLEM.—A YOUNG LADY WILL give instruction on the piano at the pupils' residence or at her own home. Terms reasonable. Call on or address MUSIC TEACHER.

A LADY WISHES EMPLOYMENT AS VISITING governess, to teach music and English branches, together or separately; good references. Address A. B., box 157 Herald office.

A YOUNG LADY AS COPYIST IS A PLAIN AND rapid writer; best reference. Address J. A. M., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A LADY WOULD LIKE A FEW MORE PUPILS, TO whom she will teach French and Spanish, conversationally, at $4 per month. Address DAMAS, Herald office.

A LADY WISHES A POSITION TO TEACH CHILDREN the common English branches, or to act as companion to a lady. Address D. A. S., box 120 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY, CONVERSANT IN FRENCH, DESIRES a position as travelling companion, companion or as governess to young children; references exchanged. Address A., box 116 Herald office.

AN ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY EDUCATED, ACCOMPLISHED and an experienced teacher, is desirous of entering a family as resident governess for the summer; highest references. Address OXFORD, box 116 Herald office.

A GERMAN LADY MUSIC TEACHER DESIRES TO give instruction in piano, singing, German, &c., for board, in a private family; best references. Address P. G., box 117 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A SOUTHERN LADY, IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, desires a situation as travelling companion to an elderly lady or invalid going to Europe; highest references given and required. Address G. M., box 152 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

A HIGHLY QUALIFIED YOUNG LADY, FROM EUROPE, educated in Paris and Germany, and several years resident of England, a thorough French, also Italian, and a musician, &c., desires a reengagement as instructress or chaperone in a private family, for the summer or longer; would give her services in return for a good home; as also accompany a family to Europe; highest reference. Address ALPHA BETA, station D.

COPYING WANTED—BY A LADY. ADDRESS E. E. B., box 136 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

MINNESOTA.—A LADY OF EXPERIENCE AS COMPANION to an invalid lady to travel West or elsewhere as teacher in a school or family; would take entire supervision and education of one or more children; references given and required. Address B. J., box 1,325 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION IN A STORE or as assistant forewoman in a dressmaking and millinery establishment; would keep the books. Address box 145 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A fancy goods store, as saleswoman or cashier; reference first class. Address GEORGIANA, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS TRAVELLING companion to a family. Address R. C., Herald office.

Intelligence Offices.

FIRST CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at 395 Bowery; entrance First street. Mrs. LOWE.

SIMMS' SELECT AGENCY, NO. 541 6TH AV., SUPPLIES first class colored servants, male and female, of every capacity.

TELEGRAM CARTOON

TO-DAY.

A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.

GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—In a private family, at 327 West 22d st.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN, NATIVE of Scotland, desires a place as seamstress. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Bureau.

A COMPETENT NURSE WANTED—ONE WHO CAN sew nicely and is used to the care of young children; also a chambermaid and waitress, to do fine washing and ironing. Apply, from 9 till 12 o'clock, at 102 West 35th st.

COOK WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN WOMAN COOK, for a restaurant. Apply at 468 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK WANTED—FOR COUNTRY, NEAR NEW York, at Stamford. A good plain cook who understands making bread and the care of milk and butter will hear of a desirable place in a private family on application at 129 East 12th st., from 9 A. M. to 12 M.

DRAWER HANDS WANTED—ON WHEELER & WILSON's sewing machine, to make jean and linen drawers. WETMORE & HITCHCOCK, 271 Canal st.

DRESSMAKERS WANTED—AT MADAME MAURICE'S, 866 Broadway; competent hands for silk work; also two active young ladies to learn the business.

GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—IN a French private family of three persons; wages $14; city references positively required. Call at 23 East 9th st., near 5th av.

GOVERNESS WANTED—TO GO WITH THE FAMILY of American Consul to Carthagena, South America. A thorough knowledge of English and French to be imparted to two girls; salary about $300, gold. 239 East 35th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—CITY REFERENCES required. Apply at 122 East 38th st., this morning, between 9 and 1.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST CLASS DRESS TRIMMERS, for waists and skirts. Apply at 12 East 14th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER at 77 West 47th st. References required.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR ENGLISH GIRL TO assist in the care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at 238 South 4th st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS CHAMBERMAID, and who will assist in the ironing. Call between 9 and 11 o'clock at 25 East 22d st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS dressmaking and Willcox & Gibbs' machine. Call Saturday at 145 East 39th st. $16.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; city references. Apply at 219 East 13th st., after 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, at 17 West 9th st.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER; CITY reference required. Apply at 257 West 38th st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN, TO DO fine washing and ironing and assist in taking care of children. Apply, between 12 and 4 o'clock, at 21 West 36th st.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED COOK; ONE WHO IS clean, neat and economical; wages from $12 to $15. Apply at 325 East 14th st.

WANTED—A GERMAN PROTESTANT GIRL WHO understands washing, ironing and good plain cooking. Address or call between 9 and 10 A. M. at 61 Water st.

WANTED—A GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS OF AGE, TO mind a child; must have best of reference. Apply at 139 East 46th st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL, FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS OF AGE, in a small family, to do light work; American or German preferred. E. W. DE WITT, 423 West 59th st.

WANTED—GOOD DRESSMAKERS AND IMPROVERS at 15 East 21st st., corner Broadway. Also an errand girl, with reference.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED OPERATOR, WHO can cut and trim tastefully, to act as forewoman of a sewing machine store. Apply at 125 West 31st st.

WANTED—AT 149 HEWES ST., BROOKLYN, E. D., between Lee and Bedford avs., a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron; must come well recommended.

WANTED—THREE SCANDINAVIAN GERMAN OR Scotch girls to do general housework in a private family; one to go to the country, two for the city. Apply before 1 o'clock this day, at 216 East 13th st.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WOMAN AS WET NURSE; no one need apply without a satisfactory reference as to character. Call at No. 9 East 12th st., on Saturday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, GERMAN OR SCOTCH girl, competent and willing to do the housework of a family of three, occupying a floor in a private house. Apply at 125 West 31st st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN (SWEDISH OR German preferred) as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock, at 214 East 17th st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE AGED PROTESTANT WOMAN to do the work of a widower's family of four, occupying four rooms. Apply between 10 and 2 at 423 8th av., third floor.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS; ONE TO COOK, WASH AND iron, and one to act as chambermaid and waitress; only those who are willing to go in the country for the summer and who can bring the best city references need apply at 78 Rivington st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework for a family of two; must be a good cook, washer and ironer; a comfortable home for a neat and obliging girl; wages $16; good references required; a German preferred. 124 West 47th st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKERS, at 163 West 44th st.

WANTED—TO GO TO THE COUNTRY, A CAPABLE Protestant nurse, to take care of young children; must be well recommended. Apply at 330 East 17th st. this morning.

WANTED—A SERVANT FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in a small family of four. Apply at 79 West 47th st., corner of 6th av.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS FOR A child four years old, with good city reference. Apply at 125 West 32d st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS, TO GO A short distance in the country, one who is willing and obliging; Protestant preferred. Call at 130 West 23d st., on Saturday, between 9 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD WELSH GIRL, FOR GENERAL work of a small family, at 220 East 31st st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK; must be a good washer and ironer; also one to mind children and do chamberwork in a small American family. Apply, with city reference, 166 Bowery.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE GIRL (GERMAN PREFERRED) as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; one who is fully competent and is willing to go in the country during summer months; a German must speak English. None but such as can give best city reference need apply at 51 West 48th st.

WANTED—A SALESWOMAN FOR THE REAL HAIR business; one thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture and dressing of hair. Address J. R., box 5,468 Post office, giving references and salary wanted. Also a good flower brancher.

WANTED—A SMART GIRL, 15 OR 16 YEARS OLD, TO do general housework for a family of two. Inquire at 217 West 12th st., basement door.

WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK IN A private family, a smart, tidy girl; city reference. 222 West 27th st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW AND ATTEND A LADIES' hat room; good wages. FUNK'S Union Park, 63d st. and 1st av.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PERSON TO ACCEPT the agency for M. E. Stewart's Philadelphia crackers. M. E. STEWART'S, No. 88 Hudson st., New York.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS and seamstress in a very small family; best city reference required. Apply at No. 9 West 25th st., between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FIRST CLASS girl as laundress and chambermaid. Only such as are fully competent, with good reference, need apply at 41 Bleecker st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE AGED lady, a situation as companion or attendant to an invalid going to England, Ireland or Scotland. Address JAMES COLLINS, Caldwell Post office, N. J.

WANTED—A LADY OF EDUCATION, FOR A POSITION in a publishing house; must come well recommended and be punctual in her hours; salary $12 per week. 117 Nassau st., office 22.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER; MUST BE A good cutter and fitter, with good references. Apply for three days at 242 East 50th st., between 2d and 1st avs. Mrs. J. HYMES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, AS chambermaid and waitress; best city reference required. Apply between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. at No. 126 East 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

17 8TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—A COMPETENT Swede, who speaks French and German, as waiter in an American family; good reference. MAGNUS FARREN.

29 WALL ST.—A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED man as janitor in a bank or in an insurance building. Inquire of the janitor or address.

79 MONROE ST.—AS CHIEF COOK ON BOARD A steamer or yacht; eight years' experience. Address G. CURRAN.

A YOUTH, HAVING EXPERIENCE IN SELLING dry goods, wants a situation. References. Address H. H. K., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS waiter man in a private family; no objections to the country; the best city reference. Can be seen for two days at 238½ 3d av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A FIRST CLASS BARTENDER WOULD LIKE A situation in a bar, or would work as porter in a store; can furnish the best reference. Any one in want of such will please call on or address G. W. M., 131 Canal st.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED 22, WHO IS A GOOD PENMAN and willing to make himself useful, wishes a situation; would prefer going West. Apply, personally or by letter, to E. H. BARNARD, 155 West 11th st.

AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GERMAN, WHO UNDERSTANDS some part of the English language; is willing to make himself useful in any business; he does not depend upon high wages, but desires a good chance to learn the English language. Address A. B. S., Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; best city reference. Call on or address J. S., 57 West 33d st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PORTER, CLERK OR watchman, by a big, strong, young man; can pack and mark goods; small salary required; good city references. Address F. W., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST ARRIVED from England, a situation as waiter; willing to make himself generally useful. Address B. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A STEADY YOUNG man (colored), as waiter; can refer to General Heintzelman, Astor House, and Mr. E. Lambert, 52 Wall st. Address JOHN, box 767 New York Post office.

WANTED—SITUATION AS PORTER, IN A STORE, by an honest, industrious and trustworthy young man (German). Can furnish good references. Address ERNEST, Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) as first class waiter; has a thorough knowledge of marketing; unexceptionable reference. Address A. J., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A MARRIED MAN, AS porter; will be found useful in almost any capacity; can copper, carpenter, ... &c. Call on or address THOS. WILSON, 176 West st.

WANTED—BY A PARTY OF GOOD EXPERIENCE and acquaintance, a position to travel for a wholesale drug or wholesale liquor house. A liberal arrangement will be made with a first class party. Address for two days H. W. B., box 181 Herald office.

WANTED A SITUATION, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a young man, not long landed from the old country, as groom; willing to help in the garden; is a good milker; will make himself generally useful; has lived in the best families when in the old country. Call on HUGH MASTERSON, 410 East 17th st., this day, before 3 o'clock P. M.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS SHIPPING clerk or porter in a wholesale store; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Call on or address M. K., No. 77th av., for one day.

ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK WANTED.—APPLY, WITH reference, at 15 Hudson st. No prescriptions and short hours.

CLERK WANTED—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, &c., in a German importing business; must write a good hand; a young man, who understands German, preferred. Address box 5,420 Post office.

HARDWARE.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN, ABOUT 16 to 18 years of age, in a wholesale hardware store, to learn the business; one who resides with his parents preferred, who can come well recommended and is not afraid of work; none other need apply; salary first year $150. Address, in handwriting of applicant, HARDWARE, box 5,871 Post office.

SALESMAN WANTED—FOR OUR DRESS TRIMMING department; none but those thoroughly experienced need apply. MILLER & GRANT, 879 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS STOREKEEPER or work around a store; speaks good English and French. Apply at 27 Grand st., Read Building.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MARRIED man, as outdoor salesman, either on commission or salary; good references given. Address M. D., Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN. APPLY AT JULIUS WOLFF & CO.'S, 28 Jay st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. APPLY AT HUDSON City Pharmacy, near Five Corners, Jersey City.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE, a competent shipping clerk at $500 and a stout young man to learn the business at $200. Address, with stamp, box 2,250 Post office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHAWL AND DRESS goods salesman. T. WELDON, 744 3d av.

WANTED—BY AN ACTIVE BUSINESS MAN, OF much general experience, any mercantile employment, as bookkeeper or otherwise. Reference of the highest. Address INDUSTRY, box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTERPRISING MAN TO TRAVEL and sell woodworking machinery; must be thoroughly acquainted with the business and of fine address. Address, with references, J. G. H., box 126 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ACT AS CASHIER IN a retail dry goods store. Call at J. J. MORRIS & CO'S, 693 8th av., after 5 P. M.

WANTED—SALESMAN, WHO IS THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the wholesale grocery trade, to take hold of an article on which a large commission can be made. Call at 135 Furman st., Brooklyn, between 9 and 11 A. M.

WANTED—A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, WITH AN acquaintance among druggists and physicians, for a situation as traveller; must have conversational talent and business qualities. Address, stating particulars, PROFUNDO, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO ATTEND A SODA fountain; must understand the manufacture of soda and mineral waters. Address J. H., box 5,466 Post office, giving references and salary wanted.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A GARDENER WANTED—SINGLE MAN, AND TWO carpenters. S. SMITH, 202 William st., corner of Frankfort.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, AND TO take care of garden; will make himself willing and obliging; best references. Address T. W., box 220 Herald office.

A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN (MARRIED) wishes a situation as coachman. Call at or address 115 East 11th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

A FLOWER GARDENER WANTS A SITUATION; understands the management of vines. Address J. B. HASTINGS, Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN who understands his business thoroughly; best reference, five years, from last place. Address O. H., box 132 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN (MARRIED) WISHES A situation in a family going to Newport for the summer; best city references. Call on or address C. E., 143 West 35th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; can do gardening if required; first class city and country reference. Address W. C., box 124 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST CLASS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has six years' city reference. Call or address COACHMAN, 50 4th av., Campbell's harness store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN; single; is a thoroughly experienced man; a safe and careful city driver; excellent groom; first class reference. Address L. M., box 116 Herald office.

A COACHMAN WANTS A SITUATION, IN CITY OR country; will be found willing and capable of the business; eight years' best references. Address E. B., box 146 Herald office.

A SITUATION AS COACHMAN WANTED—BY A SINGLE man, Scotch; experienced, careful city driver and good groom; satisfactory reference. Address W. S., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN; 13 YEARS' experience in the management of horses; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call on or address T., 160 Waverley place.

A MARRIED MAN AS COACHMAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business. Call at or address 213 West 29th st.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; good reference; city or country. Address P. A. H., Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN, BY A SOBER, steady and capable man, with first class reference from last employer. Apply at BUCK'S harness store, 426 6th av., near 26th st.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WISH SITUATIONS TO take care of a gentleman's place in the country; understands both horse and horn stock; have good references. Address, for two days, M. L., box 222 Herald office.

A SITUATION WANTED AS COACHMAN, BY A single man (American); is reliable and capable; understands plain gardening; is willing and obliging; best city reference. Address M. S., box 125 Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS COACHMAN AND GROOM; CAN break in horses to harness or saddle; can be well recommended; lived with respectable families. Address D. M., box 224 Herald office.

A THOROUGH COMPETENT COACHMAN WANTS A situation; has 12 years' experience; unexceptionable city reference. Call on or address J. C. WHITE, 119 West 25th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS coachman or groom; thoroughly understands his business; unexceptionable city reference. Call on or address J. K., 122 West 25th st., private stable.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM OR PLAIN GARDENER.—A single Scotchman of long experience, thoroughly competent in both branches; highly recommended. Call on or address J. J., 157 West 55th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS man as coachman and groom, who has been in his employ as coachman for the last four years and parts with him on account of going abroad. Call on or address MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY ONE who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can take charge of any gentleman's establishment; can drive tandem or four in hand. Also his wife as chambermaid, laundress or nurse; first class references. Address COACHMAN, No. 9 Lispenard st., upstairs.

A MARRIED MAN (GERMAN), WITHOUT CHILDREN, wants a situation as gardener; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands the management of hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, vegetables, thoroughly; best references as to character and ability. Address A. B., Mr. A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, flower store.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED BY A SINGLE man who is an excellent driver and experienced groom; is sober and reliable; first class city reference. Address or call on THOMAS, 45 West 50th st.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUATION FOR HIS first class coachman; 3 years' first class reference; 10 years' driving in London. Call at or address No. 2 West 50th st.

A RESPECTABLE SINGLE MAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman and groom, in city or country; first class city reference; wages not so much an object as a home. Address F. G., 115 West 30th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE man in a private family; is strictly sober and thoroughly understands his business; seven years' reference from late employer. Call on or address G. P., 628 Broadway.

COACHMAN WANTED—MUST BE UNMARRIED, A careful driver and superior groom. Apply at GATES' stable, 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., before 10 A. M., to-day.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted—By married man; understands the business thoroughly; is willing and obliging; has three years' reference from last place. Address J., box 141 Herald office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATIONS WANTED—By two single young men, in a gentleman's family; three years' first class city reference from their present employer. Call or address, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., 20 West 11th st.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED man; understands his business thoroughly; is a good, careful driver; can give the best city reference as to capability. Call at 136 West 31st st., second floor.

COACHMAN AND GROOM'S SITUATION WANTED—BY a married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first class city reference. Address R. R., box 120 Herald office.

SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHMAN WANTS A SITUATION as coachman; understands his business; good reference from his last employer. Address box 117 Herald office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A MAN who thoroughly understands his business; city or country; can give good city reference. Can be seen at his employer's, 52 East 25th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO WORK on a farm or as coachman; would make himself generally useful. Call on or address JOHN CONNELL, 223 East 48th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, AS coachman; first class reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at 35 East 32d st., private stable.

WANTED—BY THE UNDERSIGNED, A PLACE FOR his coachman, who has served him four years. B. H. FOOTE, 57 Exchange place.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF horses. Address or call on EUGENE MERAILE, 327 Spring st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS GARDENING; wages $15 per month. Inquire at 886 Broadway, room No. 7, between 2 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SINGLE YOUNG man, as coachman and groom; is willing to make himself useful; would like to go in the country; best city reference. Address W. M., box 122 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,246 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER AND HIS WIFE; THE wife to cook, wash and iron; the gardener to make himself generally useful. To a faithful and industrious couple a permanent situation can be secured. Apply before 11 o'clock at No. 4 Warren st., room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom; will be found willing, humble and obedient. Address T. C., box 151 Herald office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A STEADY man (English); is willing and obliging; no objection to the country; first class testimonials. Address M. J., box 110 Herald office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED 40, MARRIED, no family, a situation as gardener; thoroughly practical; understands all branches of gardening, hot and cold graperies, and all kinds of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and has had much experience in making and laying out new flower and pleasure grounds; wife can undertake dairy and poultry or take charge of mansion in absence of family if required; good testimonials. Address W. G., Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, SINGLE, MIDDLE-aged man (German), a situation as caretaker or overseer; has a general practical knowledge of farming and gardening; would undertake the management of a farm; good reference if required. Address Y. E., Fourth Avenue Hotel, Nos. 358, 360 and 362, New York.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and deliver. Apply to DANIEL WILLIAMS, Court and Warren sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—DRIVERS FOR SINGLE AND DOUBLE trucks, who thoroughly understand the care of horses and down town work. Apply at No. 7 Burling slip.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a smart, industrious young man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; is a good, careful driver; city or country; is willing to make himself useful; best city reference. Address B., box 124 Herald office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man and wife; the husband as coachman and plain gardener, and the wife to take charge of dairy. Call at 531 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as coachman; no objection to the country. Call for two days at 122 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE single man as coachman and gardener; perfectly understands his business; first class reference. Address A. B., box 210 Herald office.

YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and general servant; understands his business perfectly; has good reference for honesty, sobriety and good conduct; no objection to the country. Address D. B., box 220 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE NEW POCKET Pencil Light, just out; lights 50 times; unaffected by wind or damp. Send for circular. Sample sent for 50c. S. L. SAMUEL, patentee and proprietor, 36 John street, New York. Post office box 1,869.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, PEDLERS—MEN AND women making $4 daily. Soap. 221 Pearl st.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE FOR WALKER'S pocket clothes rack, which everybody wants and anybody can sell; price 50c. A. J. WALKER, 112 John st.

A NEAT, TIDY BOY, ABOUT 14 YEARS OLD, wanted, in a physician's office; must come well recommended. Call at 120 West 26th st., near 6th av.

AT ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, LEXINGTON, 25TH—An honest, healthy, large, strong, intelligent, industrious, strictly temperate American, age about 20; also young colored man for cooking; references required.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO CAN SPEAK THE ENGLISH and the German language. WELLS & CO., 432 Broome st.

A STOUT BOY WANTED—TO DO ERRANDS AND carry packages. Address, with references, box 5,305 Post office, New York.

BOY WANTED—ONE LIVING WITH HIS PARENTS, about 15 years old. Apply at the cigar stand, Stevens House, 27 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN LAW OFFICE. ADDRESS, IN handwriting of applicant, stating name, age, residence, references and salary required, L. C. J., Herald office.

EMPLOYMENT—AT HIGHEST COMMISSIONS OR LIBERAL salary, as agents for standard books issued by J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., 25 Bond st.

JUNIOR DRUG CLERK.—APPLY AT A. MASON'S, corner of 23d st. and 8th av.

PORTER WANTED—IN A BLANK BOOK AND STATIONERY house; one having some knowledge of the business preferred. Address, with references, STATIONER, Herald office.

TRAVELLING AGENTS IN EVERY STATE OF THE Union, who can make advertising contracts with newspapers, can add from $4 to $10 daily to their salaries. Address ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 117 6th st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—STOREKEEPERS, BUSINESS MEN, MECHANICS, laborers and others, to join in co-operative manufacturing company, where the shares are secured by real estate, and employment will be had, to meet at the Saltmakers' meeting room, 173 South st., this (Friday) evening, at 8 o'clock.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED A FIRST CLASS BARTENDER. ADdress, with name and reference, W. X. Y., Herald office.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A LAD, WHO CAN write a good hand; one who has been in a law office preferred. Address J. M. P., Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO OPEN OYSTERS, wait on table and make himself generally useful. Apply at the Westchester House, 3d av., between 125th and 126th sts., Harlem.

WANTED A CLERGYMAN, OR A GENTLEMAN EXPERIENCED in Protestant church matters, to assist in a religious undertaking, free from sectarianism. Address, stating particulars and references, PROBERS, Herald office.

WANTED A GENTLEMAN, WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE as a canvasser, to establish sub-agencies in the Eastern and Middle States. R. H. FERGUSON & CO., 178 Bleecker st.

WANTED A MAN TO FILL A LIGHT INSIDE SITUATION; salary $15 per week; cash security required; also drivers who can give cash security. MERCANTILE AGENCY, 59 West Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—MAN TO TRAVEL AND SELL PRINTED Envelopes, Cards, Tags, &c., for us. NEW YORK ENVELOPE PRINTING COMPANY, 44 East 23d st., corner 4th av.

WANTED A MIDDLE AGED SINGLE MAN, TO drive a horse and work about a grocery store. None but good men need apply at corner of Clinton and Huntington sts., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF A STABLE who fully understands the care of horses. Apply to J. & C. JOHNSTON, 767 and 769 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTY TO TAKE CHARGE OF FOUR large houses on 3d av., to let and collect rents and keep everything in good order. None but reliable parties need apply to THOMAS R. AGNEW, owner, 263 Greenwich st., New York.

WANTED—A SMART, RESPECTABLE LAD, WITH good references, to work in a saloon. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 1 William st.

WANTED—A BOY, ABOUT 15 YEARS OLD, TO RUN errands; best city references required. Address R. G. W. & CO., box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLESALE drug store, a boy writing a good hand and having first class city references. Address, in own handwriting, T., Herald office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL OUR PREPARED Solder for family use; mends all articles of tin, iron, &c. BERGNER & AMES, 22 Ann st., room No. 3.

WANTED—ACTIVE, SOBER, INTELLIGENT MEN (married preferred), who can keep simple accounts and understand driving; must have satisfactory reference from last employer; no bookkeeper wanted. Address VINDEX, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A DRY GOODS IMPORTING HOUSE, A boy, who resides with his parents, to make himself generally useful. Apply at 108 and 110 Duane st.

500 AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL A PATENTED article indispensable in every family; agents make $5 to $20 a day. E. BLACKMAN, 15 Maiden lane.

TELEGRAM CARTOON

TO-DAY.

A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.

GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

THE TRADES.

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER AND OIL REFINER, lately returned from South America, desires an engagement; speaks Spanish. Address WM. H. HOOPER, 673 4th av., Brooklyn.

A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER AND TONER WANTED—A steady place to one who understands his business. Apply at the gallery corner Fulton and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

MONOGRAMS.—WANTED, TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, to saw out and engrave solid cut monograms for harness; good wages paid. Apply to L. T. BOLAND, 143 Fulton st.

PLUMBER WANTED—TO A GOOD WORKMAN steady employment and good wages will be given. Apply to E. W. JACOBS, 29 Rector st.

SEVERAL FIRST CLASS WORKMEN ON TELEGRAPH instruments or steam gauge work wanted.—Steady employment given if well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Address BRASS WORKERS, Herald office.

TO CUTTERS.—WANTED, A CUTTER OF UNQUESTIONABLE taste and ability, for the finest trade in the world. Address, for three days, box 192 Herald office.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, TWO first class jewelry polishers. Apply to DURAND & CO., 49 and 51 Franklin st., Newark, N. J., or No. 9 Maiden lane, New York.

TO JEWELRY MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent man, to take charge of a shop; one who thoroughly understands the manufacture of cheap and plated jewelry; has 23 years' experience. Address W. ASHFORD, 59 Crary st., Providence, R. I.

TWO FIRST CLASS ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS WANTED—On iron work; steady work to good men. Apply to MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN BARBER; STEADY EMPLOYMENT. Apply at 316 1st st., Williamsburg, L. I.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A BRASS COCK MANUFACTORY; one familiar with plumbers' and ship's brass work. Apply at 112 and 114 Cannon st.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman. Address, with reference from last employer, BRIGGS & CORMAN, 443 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

WANTED—A STRONG, WILLING BOY, USED TO working in a brass foundry. Apply to W. BOHANNAN, Broadway, near DeKalb av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FOREMAN IN A SEWING MACHINE factory; must understand his business thoroughly and be able to manage a large factory. Address, with reference and compensation required, box 143 Herald office.

WANTED—A TAILOR, YOUNG MAN, TO GO IN THE country; Welsh preferred; good opportunity to learn to cut. Call at 39 and 41 Walker st., to-day, at 1 P. M.

WANTED—COMPOSITORS. APPLY AT HEBREW News office, 42 Chatham st. JACOB COHEN.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON DEMANDE—UNE FEMME DE CHAMBRE FRANÇAISE, qui sait coudre et faire les robes, munie de bons renseignements. S'adresser au 419 5me av., entre 9 et 11 heures, aujourd'hui.

UNE DAME PARISIENNE, PROTESTANTE, PARLANT anglais, désire faire l'éducation des demoiselles (en anglais et en français), et prendrait la direction d'une maison dans une famille de premier ordre; recommandations exceptionelles. Adresser Mme. A. L., au 45 South Washington square.

UNE FRANCAISE DESIRE COUDRE, INSTRUIRE ET soigner des enfants dans une famille, ou dame de compagnie. Adresser Dr. STEWART, 70 Fulton st., Brooklyn, deux jours, de midi à 4 heures.

VELOURS DE LAINE.—UNE DAME DE PARIS, VIENT offrir aux dames de leur enseigner la magnifique tapisserie en velours de laine (or raised woollen work); les fleurs, les animaux sont admirablement nuancés; la connaissance de cet élégant travail peut s'obtenir en quelques leçons, pendant les qu'elles on aurait l'avantage de la conversation française, avec un professeur de première ordre. Adresser Mme. A. L., 45 South Washington square.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, WEAKNESS, CATARRH, Bronchitis, Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Deafness, and all Chronic Diseases successfully treated by a special method. Medical Institute, 13 Washington place, near Broadway.

T. B. & R. SMITH, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER hangings, 60 Warren street, near College place, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED LADIES, WITH or without medicine, by Madame RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over thirty years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which can never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East Fifty-second street, first door from Fifth avenue, and at druggist's, 152 Greenwich street, No. 7 Sixth avenue, or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeit. No. 1 are sold at all druggists'.

A SPECIALTY.—NO FEE TILL CURED.—DR. R. CORBETT, member of the New York University Medical College and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted as usual on private diseases. Office 20 Centre street, near Chambers.

A CURE GUARANTEED AT ONE INTERVIEW, BY Dr. and Mme. WILLETT. Their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—LADIES IN TROUBLE GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE relief; sure and safe; no fees required until perfectly cured. Dr. ASCHER, Professor of Midwifery, No. 3 Amity place (Laurens street). Elegant rooms; nursing provided.

A.—MME. VAN BUSKIRK, PHYSICIAN, NEVER fails to cure female complaints. Elegant rooms, nursing. 42 East Eighth street. Consultations free.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.—DR. H. D. GRINDLE, PROFESSOR of midwifery (25 years' practice), guarantees certain and speedy relief to ladies in trouble, with or without medicine; elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing. Residence 120 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth avenue.

A.—MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 120 West Twenty-sixth street, guarantees relief to all female complaints. Pleasant rooms for nursing.

A GREAT AND SURE REMEDY FOR MARRIED ladies.—The Portuguese Female Pills always give immediate relief, being specially prepared for married ladies. A lady writes:—"These pills relieved me in one day, without inconvenience, like magic. Price $5. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office 129 Liberty street, or sent by mail.

A.—MRS. W. H. MAXWELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, 114 East Tenth street, does not humbug ladies with medicine.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPITAL experience. Private diseases permanently cured without mercury. Consultation free. Dr. FRANKLIN, 161 Bleecker street.

DR. LEWIS, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL COMPANION and Guide to Health," offers restoration to the debilitated and diseased. Forty years' private practice. No. 7 Beach street, New York.

LADIES' TROUBLES CURED AT ONE INTERVIEW, with or without medicine, without inconvenience. Dr. PERRY, 51 Bleecker street, near Broadway.

NO PAY UNLESS CURED.—DR. AND MME. WEST cure at one interview; their French Pills never fail. Rooms before and during confinement. 144 West 40th street, near 7th avenue.

MRS. A. KIMBALL, M. D.—SPECIALTY, DISEASES of women; careful nursing during confinement. No. 4 Amity place.

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WASHINGTON.

Proclamation by the President Concerning the Enforcement Act.

The Law to Be Rigidly Executed.

Attempt to Swindle a Territorial Judge Out of His Office.

Crowds of Office-Seekers Besieging the White House.

Postponement of the New York Central Scrip Dividend Case.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1871.

Proclamation by the President—The Ku Klux Law to be Rigidly Enforced.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION:—

The act of Congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and for other purposes," approved April 20, A. D. 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation, calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto, enjoining upon all good citizens, and especially upon public officers, to be zealous in the enforcement thereof, and warning all persons to abstain from committing any of the acts thereby prohibited. The law of Congress applies to all parts of the United States, and will be enforced everywhere to the extent of the powers vested in the Executive. But inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts, through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws. Fully sensible of the responsibility imposed upon the Executive by the act of Congress to which public opinion is now invited, and reluctant to call into exercise any of the extraordinary powers thereby conferred upon me, except in cases of imperative necessity, I do nevertheless deem it my duty to make known that I will not hesitate to exhaust the power thus vested in the Executive whenever and wherever it shall become necessary to do so for the purpose of securing to all citizens of the United States the peaceful enjoyment of the rights guaranteed to them by the constitution and laws. It is my earnest wish that peace and cheerful obedience to the law may prevail throughout the land, and that all traces of our late unhappy civil strife may be speedily removed. These ends can be easily reached by acquiescence in the results of the conflict, now written in our constitution, and by the due and proper enforcement of equal, just and impartial laws in every part of our country. The failure of local communities to furnish such means for the attainment of results so earnestly desired imposes upon the national government the duty of putting forth all its energy for the protection of its citizens, of every race and color, and for the restoration of peace and order throughout the entire country.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-fifth.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President,
HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Attempt to Swindle a Territorial Judge Out of His Office.

The President has taken no action in the matter of the appointment of M. E. Hollister as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of Idaho, vice Judge Joseph R. Lewis, whose signature is alleged to have been a forgery. It is not true, as has been stated, that there were disrespectful allusions to the President in the letter purporting to come from Judge Lewis. It merely urged that his private business was of such a nature that in justice to his own interests he was compelled to resign the office; neither has anything been heard from him in regard to the change made. His friends here allege that the letter is a forgery, and that it was the machination of some parties who desired to have the Judge removed. It is considered here as a remarkable feature of the Tenure of Office bill that a man can be swindled out of his position, and communications of any importance from the Territories now are scanned with more than ordinary care to see if they are genuine.

The President's Anxiety Concerning the New Loan.

The President called at the Treasury Department to-day and had a long interview with Acting Secretary Richardson relative to the financial situation, and especially with regard to the new loan negotiation. Secretary Boutwell will return on Saturday, when Judge Richardson will leave for his home, in Massachusetts.

The President Besieged by Office-Seekers.

Large numbers of letters continue to be sent to the President, applying for office in the several departments; but in cases where answers are given the applicants are informed that appointments to clerkships rest with heads of departments, with whom, in this respect, he does not interfere.

The New York Central Railroad Dividend Case.

General Pleasonton will not, for some time to come, decide the New York Central scrip dividend case. The delay has in part been occasioned by the transfer of the solicitor of the Office of Internal Revenue to the Department of the Interior, thus necessitating the re-examination of the papers, which are very voluminous; and, besides, the time of the Commissioner was closely occupied during the session of Congress with the pressure of current business.

Settlement of American Claims Against Spain.

Caleb Cushing was to-day appointed attorney for the United States in claims of citizens of the United States against Spain, to be adjudicated under arrangements made by Minister Sickles on the 12th of February last.

Success of the Proposed Treaty with Great Britain Assured.

General Cameron and Senator Morton, both members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, arrived to-day and will remain for the session. They are sanguine about the success of the proposed treaty with Great Britain and its approval by the Senate and the people.

Increase of Fruit Distillation in the United States.

The receipts from brandy distilled from apples, peaches and grapes for the first nine months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, is $1,293,716, being an increase of $772,536 over the receipts from this source for the corresponding months of the previous fiscal year. This large increase is attributable to the liberal regulations issued in July last. This amount is made up of the tax of the fifty cents per gallon, and shows the production thus far in the present fiscal year to be 2,587,432 gallons, on which the tax has already been paid.

Personal.

Lord Walsingham, a distinguished English agriculturist, left yesterday for California, and Lord Goderich son of Earl de Grey, is on the eve of starting in the same direction.

Hon. James M. Ashley, late Governor of Montana, was to-day appointed a commissioner to define the boundaries between the Cherokee country and the neighboring States. The position was first tendered R. G. Corwin, of Ohio, but he declined to serve.

General Turner was to-day detailed by the President to inspect the subsistence stores purchased as Indian supplies in New York.

Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, has left here for San Francisco and will be absent two weeks.

Dinner and Reception at the English Minister's.

At the dinner given this evening by Minister Thornton there were present Earl de Grey, Governor Henry D. Cooke, the Argentine Minister and lady, J. Bancroft Davis and wife, Professor Montague Bernard, Miss Harris, Colonel Rathbone and wife, Sir Stafford Northcote, Count Corti, Hon. Le Poer Trench, Sir John Macdonald and Lady and Lord Tenterden. At the conclusion of the dinner a reception was held, and, notwithstanding the pelting rain, there was a very large attendance of the members of the diplomatic corps. Prominent among those who graced the elegant parlors of the residence of Sir Edward Thornton was Madame Garcia, who has been prevented until now from participating in the receptions this season by serious illness.

Movements of the President.

President Grant said this morning that it would afford him much pleasure to attend the meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Boston next week, but he would be prevented from doing so by the extraordinary meeting of the Senate. He designs leaving Washington on Saturday for Philadelphia, to return on Monday, with Mrs. Grant, who is now on a visit to that city.

Resignation of the Land Office Recorder.

Judge J. N. Granger, Recorder of the General Land Office, and brother-in-law of the late Senator Douglas, has resigned his position, the resignation to take effect on the 31st instant. No one has yet been designated for the vacancy.

Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

The Postmaster General has appointed George A. Fargo Special Agent of the Department, to superintend postal matters with the railway mail service, vice George B. Armstrong, resigned.

Health of Mr. Corcoran.

Mr. William W. Corcoran seems to be gradually sinking. The physicians were in attendance until a late hour to-night, and an examination of his lungs revealed that one of them is badly affected. This, in connection with other complaints, leaves but little hope for his recovery.

The Legal Tender Decision and the National Bank Ring.

An Unpublished Letter from Secretary Chase.

The Payment of United States Bonds in Coin a Matter of Usage and Not of Obligation—Effect of the Recent Decision Upon National Bank Notes.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1871.

The National Bank ring is in a terrible stew over the final decision of the Supreme Court that the Legal Tender act is clearly constitutional. The last decision must be final, because it was made by a full bench, while the previous one was not; besides, it will be approved by a majority of both political parties.

The people know that the greenback currency is the best we have ever had, and I will not sustain any political party that favors, for one instant, the scheme for driving it out of existence and substituting irredeemable national bank notes.

This most excellent and just decision makes greenbacks and coin the currency of the country—both equal in value for all practical purposes. Both in fact equal, except for the purpose of paying duties on imports and interest on the public debt. An act of Congress is only needed to make them both one and the same for all purposes.

The first greenbacks issued—known as demand notes—were received in payment of duties on imports, and remained on par with gold during the entire period they were in circulation. Add this feature to the legal tenders and they at once appreciate to the value of coin.

The last decision is clearly right, just and in the interest of the great mass of the people. It is a deathblow to all schemes for driving our greenback true national currency out of existence and substituting the irredeemable currency of the so-called National banks.

As matters now stand greenbacks are head and shoulders above national bank notes. Greenbacks are legal tender; national bank notes are not. Greenbacks are issued by and endorsed by the government of the United States; national bank notes are issued by corporations. Defaced, worn and ragged greenbacks are redeemed in all the principal cities of the Union. Assistant treasurers and depositaries are directed by Treasurer Spinner to exchange perfect greenbacks for greenbacks which are unfit for circulation, when the same shall be presented for redemption or exchange.

On the other hand, defaced, worn and mutilated national bank notes are redeemable by law only at the bank where issued, and, practically, are not redeemed at all. The banks are interested in keeping them in circulation until millions and millions of dollars are worn out and destroyed. Every dollar thus disposed of is just one dollar gain to the bank that issued it, and it is not likely the corporations will ever take any steps to keep their circulation in good condition. It is getting worse and worse every day, and the national bank ring has defeated every effort in Congress to have it improved. The only way is for the people to

REFUSE NATIONAL BANK NOTES,

and insist as a right that all payments must be made in legal tenders. This is the first step toward driving national bank notes out of existence and substituting the greenback currency of the United States.

Congress and the present administration have made every possible sacrifice and put forth every effort to appreciate the interest bearing bonds of the nation. Let them now direct their attention to bringing the greenback obligations of the government up to par. Yesterday's decision is a step in the right direction. All honor, then, to the United States Supreme Court!

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.

Those who find most fault with yesterday's decision are fond of ringing all sorts of changes upon the fact that Chief Justice Chase dissented.

They are pleased to ignore the fact that Mr. Chase, while Secretary of the Treasury, when in the full vigor of manhood, in full possession of all his faculties, went as far as any one in favor of the greenback currency. In his letter of February 3, 1862, to Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Chairman of the Ways and Means sub-committee on Currency, Secretary S. P. Chase wrote as follows:—

Mr. Seward said to me on yesterday that you observed to him that my hesitation in coming up to the legal tender proposition embarrassed you, and I am very sorry to observe it, for my anxious wish is to support you in all respects. It is true that I came with reluctance to the conclusion that the legal tender clause is a necessity, but I came to it decidedly, and I support it earnestly.

THE CHICAGO LETTER.

Secretary Chase, in his letter of May 18, 1864, to Mr. Ira Holmes, of Chicago, states distinctly that a portion of the interest-bearing obligations of the government are payable in "lawful money" (greenbacks), but that, according to the usage of the government, the coupon and registered bonds were payable in coin. He apparently took care to state that the payment of bonds in coin was a matter of usage and not at all of obligation.

The inference that many drew from that letter at the time it was written was that it remained entirely optional with the government to pay its bonds, of all descriptions, in greenbacks or gold, as, indeed, it was. But here is the letter in full. It has never before been published.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 18, 1864.

SIR—Your letter of the 13th inst., making inquiries in regard to the kind of currency with which the five-twenty years' six per cent bonds, and the three years' seven-thirty per cent notes are to be redeemed has been received.

It has been the constant usage of the Department to redeem all coupon and registered bonds, forming part of the funded or permanent debt of the United States, in coin, and this usage has not been deviated from during my administration of its affairs.

The Treasury notes and other obligations, forming part of the temporary loan, are payable and will be redeemed in lawful money; that is to say in United States notes, until after the resumption of specie payments, when they also, will doubtless be redeemed in coin or equivalent notes.

The five-twenty sixes, being payable twenty years from date, though redeemable after five years, are considered as belonging to the funded or permanent debt, and so also are the twenty years' sixes into which the three years' seven-thirty notes are convertible. These bonds, therefore, according to the usage of the government, are payable in coin.

The three years' seven-thirty Treasury notes are part of the temporary loan, and will be paid in United States notes, unless holders prefer conversion to payment.—Very respectfully,

S. P. CHASE.

IRA HOLMES, Cashier First National Bank, Chicago, Ill.

It is not unjust, unfair, or even unkind, to the Chief Justice to say that these letters ought to have more weight a thousand times than his present opinion. Surely very little weight should attach to the dissenting opinion of the Chief Justice, whatever may be thought of those who coincide with him.

The main point is forever settled. The Legal Tender act is constitutional. There is no rubbing that out. Should even yesterday's full bench decision in relation to contracts made previous to the passage of the Legal Tender law be reversed, the fact that the law is constitutional and that greenbacks are legal tender for the payment of all debts contracted since its passage is conceded by every one. That is forever settled.

GREENBACKS AND COIN

constitute now and hereafter the legitimate currency of the United States. The next step is to retire the national bank notes, issue greenbacks instead, and pay off the interest-bearing bonds now deposited in the Treasury by the national banks. This would be a reduction of our burden of taxation full $20,000,000 per annum, without injustice to any legitimate interest.

Let us have the national bank heresy stamped out without further controversy.

YACHTING NOTES.

The recent trial trip of the schooner Wanderer extended as far as the Delaware Breakwater. The yacht was in the easterly gale of Friday last, and from the statements of those on board performed remarkably well, and proved herself quite fast. She returned to this port late Tuesday evening to obtain necessary documents from Washington, take in a few additional stores and allow her owner to transact certain business prior to his contemplated cruise of four or five weeks. Yesterday he and his guests were ready to depart, but the thick weather prevented; but should it be clear this morning the yacht will leave port for Nassau, N. P., where she will remain for awhile, and from thence as her owner shall direct. No programme of ports to be visited has been decided upon, and consequently the cruise will be governed by circumstances. Dr. Lorillard, Mr. Louis Slazier and Captain Robert Fish are the personal friends that accompany Captain Lorillard. The yacht will return in time to participate in the June regatta of the New York Club.

The sloop yacht Mary, of the Brooklyn club, has been rebuilt, and is now essentially a new boat. She is eight feet longer and eighteen inches wider than before, making her dimensions:—Length on water line, 53 feet; length on deck, 62 feet; breadth of beam, 19 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 4 feet 6 inches. Her spars and rigging are new, and she is pleasantly fitted up.

The schooner Enchantress was at Gibraltar April 10, having arrived there from Madeira on the Thursday previous, after a pleasant run with light easterly winds and fine weather. The time passed in Madeira was far from enjoyable, as the weather was extremely disagreeable. No opportunity had been offered to scrape, repaint and revarnish the yacht until arrival at Gibraltar, which, at the time of mailing the letter from which this information is obtained, was being prosecuted with vigor. Captain Lorillard and guests had gone as far as Seville by way of Cadiz on a little tour of sight-seeing, and upon their return, April 13, the yacht departed for Algiers and Tunis. The Enchantress since her departure from New York had encountered very heavy weather and high seas, but behaved splendidly, and is pronounced an excellent sea boat and a success.

The sloop Maraquita, of the Brooklyn club, Dr. Woodruff, owner, is at New Haven, repairing and refitting.

Mr. Sheppard Homans, of the New York club, will make Good Island, just above Newburg, his summer rendezvous with the yacht Fearn.

NEW YORK BAR ASSOCIATION.

Discussions on the Amendments to the Code of Procedure.

A special meeting of the New York Bar Association was held last evening at No. 29 West Twenty-seventh street, with William M. Evarts in the chair. The meeting was called by the Executive Committee for the purpose of discussing the bill now before the Governor, entitled, "An act to amend the code of civil procedure. After an extended discussion by the members present, who characterized the bill as obnoxious to a degree, a committee of three, consisting of Judge Emott, James C. Carter and W. E. Curtis, were appointed to draft suitable resolutions, that the feeling of the bar upon the bill in question might be known.

After a brief absence the committee reported a series of resolutions stating that the bill was of a character so extraordinary as to justify the gravest apprehensions, as it will render the attainment of justice in a number of most important suits practically impossible.

Among other provisions contained in the bill there is one requiring all actions in the city and county of New York for the foreclosure of mortgages and the partition of real property to be brought into the Supreme Court, thus swelling the already enormous patronage of that tribunal.

A provision permitting the Judges of the Supreme Court to remove to that, at their discretion, any suit brought in the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas.

A provision prohibiting any stockholder of a corporation from seeking redress in any other place than in the county where such corporation has its principal office, so that corporations having their principal offices in the city of New York cannot be prosecuted by their stockholders elsewhere.

A provision greatly enlarging the privileges of appeal to the General Term from the decisions of a single judge, and greatly restricting the privilege of appeal to the Court of Appeals from the decisions of General Term.

A provision depriving parties of the privilege of choosing referees by consent and vesting the appointment in the discretion of the judge.

A provision taking away the right to have an inspection of the books and papers of a corporate body under any circumstances.

A provision restoring the law of criminal contempt, as it formerly existed in England, whereby the free and public discussion of the character of judicial proceedings and the conduct of judicial tribunals, and even the publication without permission of a true report of judicial proceedings, is made a criminal misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, without any other limit than the discretion of the Court or Judge, and this without the benefit of a trial by jury or the privilege of appeal.

The bill contains many other objectionable features, all of which were included in the resolutions, which, after a few unimportant amendments, were passed.

It was also resolved that a committee of twelve be appointed to proceed to Albany, there to see Governor Hoffman and, if possible, dissuade him from signing the bill. The following named gentlemen were appointed by the chairman, whose name was subsequently added:—E. S. Van Winkle, Henry Nicoll, John N. Van Cott, James C. Carter, H. M. Alexander, Theodore W. Dwight, Samuel J. Tilden, James Emott, Aug. H. Smith, Henry E. Davis, C. A. Hand, Edw. Mitchell.

JERSEY'S GREAT SENSATION.

The Willetts-Yates-Whitehead Horror—Additional Particulars—Who Are the Real Criminals?—A Very Strange Story.

The city of New Brunswick, in Middlesex county, N. J., is still intensely excited over the Yates-Willetts-Whitehead case, some particulars of which have already appeared in the HERALD. Recent developments go to show that either the case is one of infamous attempted blackmailing or that the real guilty parties have not been brought forward at all. James Baxter, the man who made the statement, setting forth that he had been hired by Mrs. Yates, Mrs. Willetts and Mr. Willetts, is a middle aged Englishman and is without any family. He was in the employ of Whitehead & Co., at South River, New Brunswick. The senior partner is old Mr. Whitehead, a man eighty years of age, of exceedingly eccentric disposition. He and his sons have long been at loggerheads, while his daughters and their husbands appear to have had the old gentleman's unbounded confidence. In his will the three sons, James, Charles and William, are charged with $61,763 cash advanced to them by him, with interest from 1863, besides notes and mortgages held by him. Deducting these they would still have an equal division of his estate. Baxter, who is now in jail, held as a witness, made no charge against them, but only against the daughters and son-in-law, Mr. Theodore Willetts. Yesterday a HERALD representative visited the old gentleman, and he charges his sons, and not his daughters, with conspiring against his life. The fact that he appeared in court and went bail for each in the sum of $2,000 establishes the sincerity of his belief in their innocence. His theory is that the charges were made against the daughters to shake his confidence in them, so that he might cut them off in the distribution of his wealth. The reverse is the result. Since the arrest of the daughters he has given them each $10,000 in real estate and securities. It seems he knew all the facts in the attempt to burn him up in his own house, but rather than go to any bother declined taking any steps in the matter. He satisfied himself with frequently consigning the fellow Baxter to the bottomless pit. It is expected that the trial, which comes off in September, will reveal some extraordinary facts.

OFFICIAL GLADIATORS.

Exciting Affair in Harrison, N. J.—Personal Rencontre Between an Alderman and a Magistrate—Arrest of the Latter.

For years past the town of Harrison, opposite Newark, has not borne a particularly enviable reputation for possessing models of propriety among its town officers, and divers and sundry disgraceful occurrences have been reported in the HERALD. Just now the town is fiercely excited over a personal rencontre which took place there night before last, in which the principal actors were Justice John O'Sullivan and Alderman Darling. It appears that at the last charter election Michael Coogan and Cornelius Higgins tied each other in the race for Chosen Freeholder, so that the election passed into the hands of the Town Council. At the last meeting of this body, a few nights since, Coogan got a majority of votes and was declared elected, he having received four votes against two for Higgins. Subsequent to the announcement of the result

JUSTICE O'SULLIVAN WAXED WRATHY,

and commenced a wholesale abuse of the Common Council. He wound up by assaulting, as alleged, one of the aldermen, Mr. Samuel Darling. The latter, besides being an older man, is a member of the Hudson county Grand Jury now in session. O'Sullivan was arrested yesterday, affidavits having been made against him by four aldermen. He was bailed to answer. Though elected a justice he has not yet been commissioned. A year ago he was President of the Board of Council.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CHURCH MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—Under the above inexpressive and singularly chosen name is known the noblest musical organization existing at present in New York. Founded by a number of wealthy art lovers, with a singleness of purpose for art alone, cradled in the nursery of fashion alone and directed by a conductor—Dr. James Pech—whose talents, energy and zeal have been wholly employed in its service, it is no wonder that this society should have at once commanded the earnest attention of the musical public. Its exclusiveness is only temporary, and was, perhaps, necessary to give it the prestige and start which would place it on a sure foundation, and we understand that next season its concerts will be thrown open to the general public in a more democratic manner and on the necessary conditions which its high tone of arrangements may demand. The closing concert at Steinway Hall on Wednesday night was a remarkable performance in every way. The attendance was a perfect jam, and many ladies attired in full evening dress were unable to procure seats. The chorus, numbering between two and three hundred singers, and the orchestra, over eighty, were seated in an artistically arranged staging built over the regular platform, rising to the height of forty feet from the floor. This presented the performers in a very effective *tableau vivant*, over which presided the baton of Dr. Pech. The following programme was performed:—

PART I.

Overture—La Muette di Portici...........................Auber
Grand Mass—Soli, orchestra and chorus.........Niedermeyer

PART II.

The music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream"...Mendelssohn

Auber's overture was given with immense *élan*, and with every attention to all the delicate minutiæ of musical expression. Niedermeyer's mass—never before, we believe, performed in this country—has a freshness and agreeable flow of melody, united with a succession of choruses, some of which are evidently based upon the model of the old masters, with a streak or two of modern appliances, after the manner of Rossini. The principal attractive numbers of this work are the *Gloria*, *credo* and the *Benedictus*, in which latter the principal vocalists—Madame Anna Bishop, Madame Clara Perl, Mr. William D. Leggat and Mr. Franz Remmertz—were worthy of commendation. Mr. William D. Leggat particularly distinguished himself for his correct and careful singing of *O Salutaris Hostia*, the movement preceding the *Benedictus*, a piece demanding the most exquisite delicacy of handling. The romantic version of Mendelssohn was faultlessly given, both chorus and orchestra entering into the work with intelligence and spirit. The choruses, "Ye Spotted Snakes" and "Through This House Give Glimm'ring Light," were sung by about 200 young ladies of the association with precision and effect. The performance of this work was a decided success, its fairy-like character, tunefulness and harmonic combinations never failing to sustain the interest and win the unanimous applause of the audience from beginning to end. Mme. Anna Bishop and Mme. Clara Perl sang the few solo passages contained in the work, and Mr. Arthur Mattison very effectively read those portions of the play which illustrated the various movements of the music.

We have already alluded to the handsome tribute tendered to Dr. Pech by the association. We trust that the work which has so auspiciously commenced, and is in the interests of true art, will be continued next season in like manner. When wealth and fashion combine to present the best music to the most attractive manner there is a hope that the metropolis of America will never again be left so long as it has during the past season without opera, oratorio and concert worthy of it. To Dr. Pech much of the success of the enterprise is due, for a conductor wields much power for good or evil in a musical society. The only thing now required for this society, before it takes up its quarters in the Academy, is to change its name. Church Music Association is suggestive alone of the Sunday school and camp meeting, and many persons are misled by the appellation.

STEINWAY HALL—MRS. MACREADY'S RECITALS.—A wet night and a slim audience (the former probably, in some measure, the cause of the latter) were the uninviting circumstances under which this talented lady read last night. Apart from these the test was a trying one, as she depended solely on her own powers to provide the amusement of the evening. In spite of all these drawbacks her reading, or rather acting, was a fair success, yet somewhat marred by the badly mixed nature of the selections given. Her best efforts were two scenes from Sheridan Knowles' "Love Chase" and the somnambulation scene from "Macbeth." In the first there was a dash and vivacity which were irresistible. Her conception, in the second, was in good keeping with the fear-tortured spirit of Shakespeare's tigress-hearted heroine. In the scene where Lady Macbeth eggs on her weakly vicious husband there was a lack of intensity which cannot be laid to the door of inability; for Mrs. Macready can embody strong passion when she wills. Edgar Allan Poe's poem of "The Bells" was given according to her "original" idea. The tones in which she rendered it may best be appreciated from the odd poem itself:—

They are neither man nor woman;
They are neither brute nor human.

It is a pity that a lady of such undeniable ability and versatility should mar her good qualities with straining them to the piping point over such a piece of put-me-in-my-little-bedism as "Will the New Year Come To-night, Mamma?" The scene from "Midsummer Night's Dream" was, on the whole, creditable, although the individuality of five distinct characters is very difficult to preserve. A second recital of the series, with an entire change of programme, will be given at a matinée on Saturday, at two o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—In spite of the sadly unpropitious weather, a splendid house gathered together at this magnificent temple of the muses last evening in honor of the benefit of Mr. Henry C. Page, the business manager. The programme included a *mélange* of some of the most popular musical pieces in the *repertoire* of the company, together with Morton's brilliant little one act comedy of "Sketches in India." In this last Mr. Page himself appeared as Count Glorieux. It was the first time he had ever been behind the footlights, but he acquitted himself admirably. He was called out after the curtain had fallen, and made a neat and pointed little speech, thanking the audience for past favors. Unbounded and enthusiastic applause of course hailed his last word. Elise Persini sang the "Jewel Song" from "Faust," and well earned the encore she received. The performance concluded with the last two acts of "Barbe Bleue." Aimée took the part of Boulotte, with her usual success. Gausias, as Bluebeard, was funny, original, sparkling as ever. The rest of the cast was admirably sustained. The performance was an immense success, and certainly spoke well for the popularity of Mr. Page, both before and behind the scenes.

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL NOTES.

At Home.

Carrie Haines sailed for Europe on April 29.

The Rigl Sisters—Betty and Emily—are in town.

Lizzie Price will play Edie at Wallack's theatre this summer.

Fanny Gilmore and Lizzie La Grange joined Howes' London Circus in Brooklyn the past week.

Charley Howard opens at the Globe theatre, this city, on May 15, also Gus Williams, comic vocalist.

Robert E. Stevens, the business manager of Lina Edwin's theatre, has resigned his position. He goes out travelling next season for one of the best stars in America.

Imre Kiralfy, of the Kiralfy troupe of Hungarian dancers, will shortly sail for Europe to secure a variety of talent for the Olympic theatre, this city, for a spectacle to be produced next season.

John Hall, the well known burlesque actor, has arrived in town after a successful tour through the East. He will shortly organize and start out again. He has engaged M. D. Shields to play his old men.

A decree of divorce was granted Mary E. Myron from Dan Myron, two well known actors, on April 25, before Judge Cardozo. Mrs. Myron will henceforth be known on the stage as Mary E. Safford, her maiden name.

Johanna Pritchard, the young authoress and actress, who makes her debut next season in her own play of "Auramania," is about to publish the novel "Auramania" in a few weeks. She is a descendant of Mrs. Pritchard, the English tragedienne.

The Satsumas Japanese troupe, now in this city, perform in a few towns around New York and then start out for a summer tour under canvas with James M. Nixon as manager. Their season at the San Francisco Hall closes on Saturday night with a benefit to little All Right.

Miss Anna Mehlig, the renowned *artiste*, whose piano performances have everywhere called forth the most unqualified praise, gives a *matinée musicale* at Steinway Hall, on the 17th inst., on which occasion she will be assisted by Ole Bull and Theodore Thomas' unrivalled orchestra.

A rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society takes place at the Academy of Music this afternoon and the last concert on Saturday night. The programme is:—Symphony, No. 3, in A minor, Op. 56, Mendelssohn; grand scena and aria, "Der Freischutz," "Wie nahte Mir der Schlummer," Weber, Miss Mary Krebs; concerto, for the violin, in D Op. 61, Beethoven (allegro moderato, larghetto, finale; cadence by Damrosch, with orchestral accompaniment), Dr. Leopold Damrosch; overture, "Idomeneo," Mozart; scene from Goethe's "Faust" (Marguerite at the Spinning Wheel), Dachauer, Miss Mary Krebs; overture, "Carnival Romain," Berlioz.

In the Provinces.

The Imperial Japanese Troupe, with the original little All Right, open at Fox's American theatre, Philadelphia, on May 8, for a brief period.

Lydia Thompson and troupe played "Ixion" and "To Oblige Benson" in New Orleans last Wednesday afternoon for the benefit of the actors in Paris who are sufferers by the late war.

Mrs. Valentine Love's "Enchanted Hash" company is the significant title of a variety troupe travelling in Pennsylvania. Alf. Stewart and Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Love constitute the whole show.

H. J. Sargent has gone to Philadelphia to attend to the business of Robert McWade, who opens at the New American Museum on May 8 in "Rip Van Winkle." His late engagement in Cincinnati was a great success.

Miss Emma Howson last week won a great triumph in the opera of "Robert le Diable" in Cincinnati. Although nearly the entire strength of the Richings English Opera Troupe was in the cast, Miss Howson was the principal feature.

The "Old Man of the Mountain," a dramatization of Walter Scott's story of "The Talisman," has been produced in handsome style at the Holliday street theatre, Baltimore. Miss Emma Alford and Mr. Sydney Franks are at the Front Street Theatre Comique.

William Henderson, the well-known and successful Pittsburg manager, has secured the new opera house to be built at Providence, R. I., immediately. It is to be erected at the corner of Dorance and Pine streets, similar to the Globe theatre, Boston—wider, but not so deep. He has secured a lease on it for ten years and will open about October 1 with a first class company. Colonel T. Allston Brown is securing talent for him.

Tribute to Art.

Mlle. Christine Nilsson appeared in Nashville on Wednesday night before a thirty-four hundred dollar house. After the performance she was serenaded by the band of the Sixteenth United States Infantry and a grand review of the troops was given yesterday in honor of the Swedish nightingale.

Driftings Abroad.

Madame Ristori is under an engagement to play in Spain next fall.

Signor Arditi is engaged to conduct the grand opera at St. Petersburg in the coming season.

Mr. Charles H. Ross, we understand, has taken the Holborn Theatre, London, for a twelvemonth.

It is announced that Mr. Sothern is about to resume the managership of the Prince of Wales theatre company, Liverpool.

The administration of the Kurhaus, at Wiesbaden, have engaged Herr Keler Bela's band for the approaching summer season.

"Barbarossa," a dramatic poem in one act, by Julius Hein, music by Bernard Hopffer, is one of the new productions ordered for the Friedensfest at Berlin.

Mesdames Patti and Trebelli are engaged as *prime donne* of the Italian operatic company at Homburg this summer. The former lady will receive 40,000 francs for ten performances.

Miss Neilson's performance of "Amy Robsart" at the Prince of Wales Theatre, Birmingham, has been no less splendidly successful than were her previous representations at Liverpool.

"Fal-sac-ap-pa," an English adaptation by Mr. H. S. Leigh, of Offenbach's operetta "Les Brigands," has been brought out at the Globe, London. The Princess Matchinsky takes part in it.

Personal Intelligence.

Governor F. H. Pierpont, of Western Virginia, is domiciled at the Astor House.

Lord Walsingham is a guest at the Brevoort House.

Colonel Manuel Freyre, Peruvian Minister to Washington, is stopping at the Clarendon Hotel.

Secretary George M. Robeson is sojourning at the Astor House.

Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, is residing at the Astor House.

J. Baldwin Hay, United States Consul at Jerusalem, is a guest at the St. Nicholas.

C. E. Hill, of Shanghae, China, is a sojourner at the Grand Central.

Senator Edmonds is domiciled at the Astor House.

De Witt C. Littlejohn, of Oswego is a late arrival at the Fifth Avenue.

Lieutenant Commander F. W. Dickinson, United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House.

C. W. Kendall, Member of Congress from Nevada, is domiciled at the Astor House.

Judge H. H. Marshall, of Richmond, is a late arrival at the Grand Central.

William E. Chandler, of Washington, is stopping at the Grand Central.

Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia, is occupying apartments at the Fifth Avenue.

Colonel H. F. Dutton, of South Carolina, is residing at the Grand Central.

FIRES IN THE COUNTRY.

Large Fire in Painesville, Ohio—Loss $35,000.

PAINESVILLE, May 4, 1871.

A fire here last night destroyed two warehouses, a cabinet shop, a dwelling, two barns, the Railroad Block, a blacksmith shop and a lumber yard. The whole of the north side of Main street would undoubtedly have been destroyed but for the new steam fire engines. Most of the new goods in the Railroad Block were removed. The losses are estimated at from $30,000 to $40,000. The insurances amount to $15,000 or $20,000. Chief Engineer Ferris was disabled by a bad sprain in the early part of the fire.

Fire in Plymouth, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, May 4, 1871.

A fire in Plymouth, Ohio, on Tuesday night, destroyed property to the amount of $18,000. J. G. Street, Bacharach Brothers, Masonic Hall, Richard Clark and John Metley are the principal sufferers.

Incendiarism in Valparaiso, Ind.—The Post Office and Mails Destroyed.

VALPARAISO, May 4, 1871.

A fire last night totally destroyed the Post Office building, also the mails, McCarthy & Dunham's stock of drugs, William Mason's saddlery stock, and Bradley & White's stock of groceries. Total loss about $20,000; partially insured by the Manhattan and New York, $5,000; Home, of New York, $3,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $1,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Booges Block, Sioux City, Iowa, Burned—Loss Nearly $50,000.

CHICAGO, May 3, 1871.

A fire at Sioux City, Iowa, destroyed Booges block, corner of Fourth and Douglas streets. Loss $40,000 to $50,000. Insurance not known.

Furniture Manufactory in Boston, Mass., Burned.

BOSTON, May 4, 1871.

A fire in Charlestown street this morning caused damage to the extent of $20,000. The sufferers are Charles G. Pearse & Co., furniture manufacturers; Draper, Baker & Co., dealers in flour; J. D. Graves, furniture. The losses are nearly covered by insurances.

Destruction of the Bar Mills, at Buxton, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., May 4, 1871.

A fire at the Bar Mills, Buxton, on Wednesday night, burned S. G. Bradbury & Co.'s furniture factory and double saw mill, Berry & Palmer's grist mill, Stephen Towles' blacksmith shop and B. C. Jordan's country store. The loss is about $15,000.

Burning of the Weyonwega (Wis.) Mills.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 4, 1871.

The saw mill of Henry Steinberg, at Weyonwego, was destroyed by fire yesterday, together with the flouring mill adjoining. Loss, $40,000.

A BEEKMAN STREET BURNING.

A fire, destroying a considerable amount of valuable property, was discovered at three o'clock yesterday morning on the premises 31 Beekman street. It first broke forth in the third floor, used by J. J. Parsons as a store for blank books, and spread over the building before it could be completely got under. Mr. Parson's loss on stock is $500, on which there is an insurance of $1,000 in the Franklin Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. The machinery, on the premises of Mr. Parsons, owned by J. H. Sanborn, is damaged to the extent of $1,000, and is insured in the Security Insurance Company for $1,500. The rear of the third floor and the fourth floor, are occupied by John Hogan & Co., lithographers. Their stock is damaged to the amount of $1,000, and is insured in the following named companies:—Independence, of Boston, $2,000; People's, $2,000; Merchants', $2,000; Glens Falls, $2,000; Commercial Union, of London, $2,000; and Hope, $500. Total, $10,500. Thomas R. Dawley, printer, occupies the fifth floor, and his stock is only slightly injured. The first floor, basement and sub-cellar are occupied by Herald & Sise, dealers in hardware, who lose $5,000 on stock, and are insured as follows:—Etna of Hartford, $10,000; America, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Providence, $2,500; United States, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $1,000; Hartford, of Hartford, $7,000; Jefferson, $2,000; North British, $4,000; Gebhard, $3,000, and Relief, $5,000—total, $54,500. The stock of Charles H. Spaulding, dealer in paper stock on the second floor, is damaged to the amount of $1,500. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured.

A SYRACUSE HOLOCAUST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 4, 1871.

James Dings, a notorious character and the keeper of a brothel, and an inmate named John Hand, were burned to death this morning, together with Dings' bagnio.

BOUTWELL'S BULLETINS.

Suppression of Important Facts Attempted.

Futile Attempts of the Administration to Suppress Important Facts—The Herald Publishes Them—Treasury Records vs. Electioneering Bulletins—An Honest Statement—Authorities Given—A Rapacious Creditor—Sinking Fund vs. Special Fund.

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1871.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has reconsidered his decision to authorize, once or twice a month, for electioneering purposes, his wonderful "Comparative Statements," showing a rapid reduction of taxation, increased income and accelerated payment of the public debt. The showing up of his efforts in that direction, in last Wednesday's HERALD, was terribly discouraging.

A BROAD DISTINCTION.

It is well that the people should understand the difference between the records of the Treasury Department and the official electioneering bulletins and monthly debt statements issued therefrom.

The records are made up daily from the results of the labor of as many thousand pair of hands as are employed in the Department, including, of course, the Internal Revenue and Customs Bureaus. The daily labor of this array of officials is dovetailed together and forms the records of the department. Collusion is impossible among so many. The records, therefore, are absolutely correct and reliable.

The official Treasury bulletins and monthly debt statements are, on the other hand, not, in many respects, correct or reliable. They are made up by a single clerk, with the aid, perhaps, of one or two copyists, of isolated statements torn from their contexts, distorted facts and absolute misstatements. They are made up for electioneering purposes—in fact, to deceive the people into the belief that taxation is reduced, the public debt being paid off at the rate of $100,000,000 per annum and the interest burden reduced in proportion. All of which is false.

There has been a steady increase in the amount of taxes collected annually during the entire period of President Grant's administration; the public debt is not being paid as rapidly as the statements pretend, nor is the interest burden reduced to the extent claimed.

AN HONEST STATEMENT.

The statement in relation to this subject published in Wednesday's HERALD is a fair and honest transcript of the Treasury Department records. Turn to page 21 of the annual Treasury report for 1869 and you will find the receipts of the national government from all sources of taxation for that fiscal year were $370,943,747. On the third page of the report for the year following it will be seen that the receipts for that year amounted to $411,255,477, showing an actual increase of receipts from all sources of taxation of $40,311,730 in one year of Grant's administration. In fact there has been a constant increase in receipts from taxes ever since President Grant was inaugurated.

I have been particular to give the page and date of the Treasury records, so that any one who likes can see that the HERALD gives a fair and honest transcript, not garbled and distorted facts like those put forth in the electioneering bulletins.

A VERY SINGULAR OMISSION.

In making up his monthly debt statement Secretary Boutwell omits a very important fact—the most important fact of all. I scarcely know how to characterize this very singular omission. It occurs every month.

On the back of the monthly debt statements there is printed a "statement of bonds purchased by the Treasury Department, sinking and special funds."

The statement issued on the 1st inst. showed that up to the 15th of last month Secretary Boutwell had purchased for

THE SINKING AND SPECIAL FUNDS

exactly $186,520,150 United States bonds, at a cost to the national Treasury of $210,035,845, the premium paid to induce the holders to give them up before maturity being $23,495,695, or over twelve per cent on an average.

This is explicit if not satisfactory as far as it goes. It is clearly understood that we have been taxed over $210,000,000 to pay off less than $187,000,000 indebtedness. That much is fully, clearly and officially stated.

Now, it would be equally or far more interesting to know if the interest on the bonds paid at such a sacrifice is stopped, or continued to be paid at a higher rate from the national Treasury. Does the interest stop when the principal is paid? Does the Secretary continue to pay interest on any portion of the paid up national debt? If so what portion?

THE SINKING FUND

is to all intents and purposes a creditor of the United States—little less, if any, rapacious than the national banks. Five-twenty bonds paid in full and turned into the sinking fund nevertheless practically stand charged against the United States. Under law of Congress approved July 14, 1870, an amount equal to the compound interest on their face continues to be appropriated from the national Treasury and paid. To be sure, the interest money thus paid is used eventually for the further reduction of the public debt; but it is none the less of a burden on that account. The people are taxed to pay the principal of and premium on bonds to create the sinking fund, and after it is created they are taxed to pay compound interest on the entire amount turned into it. Our high officials do not like to have the nature of this institution very generally known—and no wonder.

THE SPECIAL FUND

is quite another institution. Bonds purchased for this fund are at once destroyed. A memorandum of the amount is entered upon the books at Treasurer Spinner's bureau, and the interest on them forever stopped. Every dollar and twelve cents that Mr. Boutwell expends to increase this fund reduces the public burden six cents per year.

This is not much to brag of, but it is the best feature of President Grant's financial policy that can be discovered. There ought not to be any surplus in the Treasury to be disposed of—in this or in any other manner. Better reduce taxes to a point that will leave no surplus, after paying necessary expenses of the government and interest on the public debt.

THE QUESTION.

Up to the present time Secretary Boutwell has expended nearly $225,000,000 in the purchase of bonds for the two funds.

Why does he not inform the people how much of this enormous sum is turned into the special fund, to reduce the public burden; and how much into the sinking fund, whereby our burden is very largely increased?

Why has the answer to this important question been so studiously suppressed by the administration?

We look in vain for information upon this point in the twenty-four monthly debt statements issued by our present Secretary. It is not to be found in any official document. In making up the official electioneering bulletins, not only is the much desired information suppressed as usual, but the people are falsely led to believe that the whole amount has gone into the special fund and the interest stopped.

There is one, and only one, place where this much desired information can be found. The HERALD of Wednesday last has it. See page 3.

It appears that a little over one-ninth of the Treasury surplus is used to pay premium on bonds purchased by the Secretary; a trifle less than three-ninths goes into the sinking fund to increase our burden, and five-ninths is turned into the special fund to pay the national debt and stop the interest.

It will shortly be officially announced that the Secretary has expended $225,000,000 in the purchase of bonds, and the electioneering bulletins will announce with a flourish that the interest on the full amount is stopped. The HERALD readers will, however, know that over $25,000,000 has been expended as premium on bonds purchased and the public debt not reduced one cent thereby. They will know that about $75,000,000 has gone into the sinking fund to increase their burden, and that the remaining $125,000,000 has been used to pay off the national debt.

NO LONGER SUPPRESSED.

Now that the administration is no longer able to suppress the publication of these facts, it may reasonably be expected that future official statements will show what disposition has been made of the bonds purchased with the people's money. Do not try, Messrs. Officials, to suppress the truth any longer. It cannot be done.

FEARFUL DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Eight of the Garrison at Fort Niagara Drowned by the Capsizing of a Boat.

NIAGARA, Ont., May 4, 1871.

The lifeboat belonging to Fort Niagara got adrift during a gale this morning, and a boat, manned by six soldiers and Lieutenants L. G. Ashbury and J. C. Morris, started in pursuit, but their boat capsized and all were lost.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 4—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅞ for both money and the account. American securities quiet and steady. United States five-twenties, 1862, 90½; 1865, old, 90¼; 1867, 92⅛; ten-forties, 89⅛.

LONDON SUGAR MARKET—LONDON, May 4—Evening.—Sugar, 36s. per cwt. for No. 12 Dutch standard on the spot, and 30s. for do. afloat.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 4—4 P. M.—The market closed active and firmer at the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 7¾d. a 7⅞d.; middling Orleans, 7⅞d a 7¾d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, including 5,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, May 4, 4:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Wheat, 11s. a 11s. 4d. per cental for No. 2 to No. 1 new red Western spring. Produce—Refined petroleum, 16½d. per gallon.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.—Arrived, bark Onward, from Savannah April 7, with 1,723 bales of cotton; brig Star, from Galveston March 24, with 1,108 bales of cotton.

NewspaperARCHIVE®

FRANCE.

The Commune Stronghold—The Republic's Headquarters—The German Camp.

A PICTURE OF PARIS.

The Deep Reds, Furious Women, Barricaded Streets and Desecrated Churches.

ORIGIN OF FRENCH DISASTERS.

Miserable Organization and Wretched Condition of the Army.

THE GERMAN CAMP AT ROUEN.

Sentiments of the Officers and Men of the Army of Occupation.

The following letters from the HERALD correspondents in Paris, Versailles and Rouen will, we feel assured, be read with interest, from the fact that they will enable the general reader to form a fair estimate of the existing state of affairs at these three points.

PARIS.

Terrible Shadows of the Past—Deep Reds—Furious Women—Deserted Streets—Desecrated Churches—Monster Barricades—Houses of Crime—The Birthplace of Comedy Becomes the Scene of Tragedy.

PARIS, April 17, 1871.

A year ago you would hardly have grasped the idea that Paris could look poor. The palace-like houses, the brilliant shops, the metal toilettes glittered before you—the very luxury of luxury was there—gayety was to Paris like a second atmospheric air. But now, would you take a walk through Paris and see

THE CHANGE OF SCENE?

Through a long maze of years history seems to have hurled you back into the Reign of Terror. Here we have once more—like vehement governors and the scared trembling governed—the furious women of the first revolution, the grim reds. Even the old cry has cropped up again, "A Versailles! A Versailles!" All round and about the spring air is full of the heavy thunder of the cannons. Not long ago, when the siege was over; when the city had rest from the crashing Prussian shells and the hoarse rattle of artillery; when the darkness of the night was at last unprofaned by the strife of man, and the flash of death ceased to mock the solemn majesty of the stars above—not long ago the restful stillness, after that long horror, seemed to all Paris such precious repose. Now must the awful sound burst forth again and "Frenchmen be to Frenchmen more hateful than the foe." Come through the streets; see many

HOUSES ARE DESERTED.

Look at that church. It is plundered of its treasures, its priests are *prisoners* or *lying dead*. Look at that great house, which has the air of just having come up after the deluge; that belongs to Prince Pierre Bonaparte. All his furniture has been carried off; what could not be taken is destroyed. The dirty National Guards who now go about making requisitions, instead of the "two uhlans," have visited here. Do you see the shops of the money changers? They are still half open, but the money has disappeared. So with the bankers. There are counting houses open, but nothing visible to count. Food still you see in the shops, but it is getting dearer and dearer, and the money to buy it is failing terribly. No smart bonnets in the streets now you see—no bonnets at all. Bonnets are signs of aristocracy. Nothing is seen on the female head but caps or handkerchiefs. What a time for the milliners! They must wish the *bonnets rouges* decapitated.

THE STREETS,

you see, are in a strange condition. Horses are very scarce. The omnibus horses have been seized to make up a cavalry regiment; but the cavaliers did not manage very well, and most of the horses have found their way to Versailles. The *traffic* is impeded in many places by great barricades; not the usual style of heterogeneous matter heaped together, but great trenches dug across the road, and the earth thrown up to form a rampart.

THE RUE RIVOLI

cannot be crossed by the public at all. There is an enormous barricade between it and the Place de la Concorde.

DOWN THE RUE ROYALE

you can pass on foot if you like, for the pavement is free, but the road is also closed by one of these monster barricades. Through the impeded streets it is difficult to reach the

CHAMPS ELYSEES,

but come there and see the curious thousands assembled to watch the civil war with their own eyes. There stands the

ARC DE TRIOMPHE.

Several shells have burst against it, not without damage to its sculptured glories. France should guard these petrified triumphs for, alas! she is not going the way to work to get fresh, living ones. In the distance you may see ladies directing their eyeglasses toward the Arch and watching for what may next occur. These Parisiennes have "supped so full of horrors" lately that their mental digestion must be much impaired. The women are very fierce, some of them; they are perhaps reviving the race that watched the guillotine and counted the heads that fell like autumn leaves. It was the

WOMEN OF THE REDS

that revived the old outcry, "Let us march to Versailles!" just as it was the women of the first republic who began it. There is a woman, it is said, in the Sixty-first battalion, who has slain many gendarmes and police agents. A vivandière of the Sixty-eighth battalion was killed by the splinter of a shell; another was wounded, went away and had her wound dressed, and then returned again to her post; another of these women was the last warrior on the plateau Châtillon. It was the

DAMES DES HALLES

who rescued the Abbé Simon, the popular preacher of the Church St. Eustache, near the markets. They rose in great wrath, these stalwart women, and threatened to storm the Prefecture if their clerical friend were not set free, and set free he was. The wife of the so-called "General" Eudes is another valiant lady. She never left her husband's side all through the fighting. Well, strange times always produce strange folks.

BLOOD-STAINED GROUND.

Now follow me further, and visit the scene of a tragedy whose dreadful details are still fresh. We leave the Champs Elysées, we elbow our way out of the seething, excited, mournful crowd; we turn from the neighborhood nearest the crashing and flashing of the fight, come past the barricades, climb over obstacles, pass by the great cannon, out of the midst of the city, and come into the neighborhood of lighter and roomier suburban life. Come with me behind

MONTMARTRE,

to the Rue des Rosiers. It does not look by any means like a tragical scene. You go up the little stony road, that has almost a flavor of the country about it. All seems very quiet and commonplace. Higher up the street is larger, and tents become visible. We are coming upon an

ENCAMPMENT OF NATIONAL GUARDS.

Little suburban houses of the villa-ious kind stand on either side. Presently we reach a portico—a large porch, leading to a house not to be seen from the street. Soldiers are leaning and smoking here and there; a sentry stands before the door. We glide by him like the wind and enter a house now famous—or infamous—

A HOUSE OF CRIME,

where a dreadful deed has of late been committed. It is a pretty little house, of only two stories (till this last terrible story was added); it belonged to M. Scribe. The light, airy rooms; the flowered papers, the whole look of the place, make it a sort of light comedy house, fit for a light comedy writer. Yet here was the meeting place of the Central Committee. It was here the ill-fated Generals Lecomte and Thomas were adjudged to death; it was in the garden below that they were slaughtered. Let us come down into the garden—down these three steps, out into the mild spring evening air.

THE GARDEN IN THE RUE DES ROSIERS

is one of those stereotyped gardens found in the outskirts of great towns. Clematis grew on trellis-work, and other simple plants were there; but the furious crowd that three weeks ago rushed in to witness and to perpetrate a deed of blood have trampled down all the trimness and destroyed almost every plant. Some lime trees, still leafless, stand dark against the twilight sky. An iron rail behind them suffers the eye to wander to a far off prospect of smiling valleys and great factory chimneys, rising tall and grim. Fields there are far away, already beginning, as it were, to float out into the evening mist. Some soldiers are joking in the garden, some officers taking a turn in it. Did they see, have they forgotten, what happened here not yet a month ago? There is something to remind them of it. Here, at the end of the garden, is

A BLACKENED WALL,

with marks of bullets on it. There were the victims set up to be shot; there were the corpses, left in their hideous ghastliness two nights and days. Here, where we are standing, Lecomte made a frantic rush for the gate; here cruel hands snatched him back to death. Along this place he was dragged up to the wall, sobbing out some piteous complaint about his children. At the wall there the sergeant stepped forward, saying, "General, will you promise——," and, without completing the phrase, discharged his rifle into his victim's breast. With his back against the wall the staunch old republican, Thomas, glared full upon his enemies and cast their cowardice in their teeth before he fell, raising his arm as they fired to shield his head. Look! you can see the place, close by that peach tree trained against the wall. Do you see that white glimmer in the twilight? Ever repairing, ever restoring nature has scattered delicate peach blossoms over the dreadful spot. Those flowers here! Does it not seem strange?

It is growing darker, darker, and the distance is drowned in shade. Far off the thrill of the artillery grows fainter. The night is coming on! let us hasten away, for surely if any place is haunted this must be.

VERSAILLES.

The Origin of French Disasters—Miserably Organized Commissariat—No Organization, No Discipline—Comparison with the Prussian System—The People Deserting Paris—How They Get Away—Ill-Treatment of an American Gentleman.

VERSAILLES, April 20, 1871.

I have just returned from a tour of inspection of all the military posts between Versailles and Bonneval, and I have gained the conviction that, despite of severe lessons received during the late war, the military authorities of France remain unwilling to profit by experience. Having spent much time with the contending armies, and having witnessed much hard fighting on both sides, I felt naturally a desire to inquire into the causes that led to the defeat of the French armies. As a result of my investigations I am enabled to assert, without fear of contradiction, that

THE ORIGIN OF THE FRENCH DISASTERS

can be traced in the majority of cases to the miserable condition of the commissariat department and to the utter want of system in connection with that branch of the service. A second, not less serious fault, arises from the fact that there is a lack of confidence between officers and men, and *vice versa*. Officers are habitually absent from their regiments, and the responsibility of caring for the welfare of the men is, as a rule, left to the judgment of subordinates. As for

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT,

I only need to look around the streets of Versailles. Several hundred one-horse carts are constantly going up and down the avenues leading to the stores situated in the Rue de la Pompe and at the railroad depot. On sundry occasions I made it a specialty to examine those carts, but you can hardly find one out of ten that bears inspection. The vehicles are all more or less in a dilapidated condition: there is scarcely one without some defect or other. The horses hitched to these carts ought to attract the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Few of them have been stabled for weeks and weeks; none are ever properly groomed. The nags are illy-fed, kept day and night in the open air, without litter and without a particle of covering. One and all are fit objects for the knacker's yard.

THE RED TAPE SYSTEM

which obtains in the Commissariat Department is based on rules and regulations dating back to the time of Louis XIV. However much it may have fitted the requirements of that period, it is little in keeping with the exigencies of modern warfare. During the Italian campaign, the French commissariat, I am told, worked admirably, and, moreover, during the Crimean war, the British army was greatly indebted to the superior arrangements which obtained in the French camp. Granting that to be the case, it is all the more to be regretted that not a vestige of superiority is now apparent. I may be told that at the present juncture all branches of the military service are more or less demoralized, but I respectfully submit that the objection does not hold good, for the simple reason that throughout the late war I have witnessed nothing else but the same miserable management.

COMPARED WITH THE PRUSSIAN SYSTEM.

One of the greatest blunders committed by the French War Department resulted from the erroneous estimates of the capacity of the Prussian commissariat. French generals, in measuring operations of the enemy, had taken the inefficiency of their own arrangements for a criterion. The superior marching powers generally attributed to the Prussians are based on the excellence of their commissariat. Does any one believe that Frenchmen cannot move with equal celerity? Certainly they can. But the inferior arrangements of the French commissariat impose on the commanding officers the imperative necessity of concerting his plans with and basing his tactics on existing arrangements. The movements of a French army is dependent on the miserable one-horse carts, such as described above. The Prussians, on the other hand, are possessed of a well organized institution. Four horses of unexceptionable breed to each wagon, the load of which never exceeds 1,500 or 1,800 cwt. The men in charge love their horses, they are well groomed and always kept in excellent condition. The command of a provision column is entrusted to an experienced officer, generally country gentlemen, used to the road and familiar with handling of horses. I would almost go so far as to say the whole secret of the success of the Prussians centres in the arrangement of which I have endeavored to give you an outline, and it is surprising to me that the French authorities remain blind to the fact that their system is deplorably deficient. I fear, however, that a French gentleman of equal rank in society as those commanding a Prussian column of supply would look upon the appointment as derogatory; or, if he condescended to accept the commission he would look upon it as a sinecure and leave the actual work to subalterns. This, in fact, is the root of much evil. I saw an hour ago a regiment—a whole regiment—marching into camp; each battalion was in charge of a lieutenant—that is to say, 2,000 men, with only two officers. It was breakfast time, and the rest of the officers, it must be supposed, could be found at the restaurant. I went over the whole camp at St. Cloud yesterday, but hardly an officer could be seen.

WHY OPERATIONS ARE DELAYED.

In the abstract the foregoing facts are well known among military men. If I alluded to them at length I would mention that I have done so with the view of explaining the dilatory proceedings in the operations against Paris.

ALSATIANS RELEASED FROM ALLEGIANCE TO FRANCE.

All men of Alsatian birth have been dismissed from the regular army, or rather they have the option to return to their homes, since the French government has no claim on them. A few only remain faithful to their French origin; the larger number by far prefer to go home and be Prussianized.

DESERTING THE CAPITAL.

The flight of the Parisians from the ill-fated city still goes on. The exodus has been most extensive among the large numbers of small shopkeepers, who, moreover, form the class least willing to shoulder a musket in defence of the Commune. The ingenuity of people has been put to a severe test as to the mode of effecting an escape from Paris. Varied have been the devices, and the newspapers are teeming with numerous narratives more or less romantic, and sometimes even tragic in nature. Large numbers of men, I am told, have left Paris clothed in the uniform of National Guards. Once outside of the fortifications, rifle and accoutrements are thrown away, and the uniform doffed for a suit of clothes or a blouse hidden in the knapsack. The men will then make their way to the nearest village to join their families, who have come thither by rail or otherwise. Women, of course, have no difficulty in obtaining passports, or a *laissez-passer*. Thousands of honest meaning people have emigrated in that manner. Some of the

FUGITIVES TOOK TO THE SEWERS.

We are told that they groped their way along the subterranean road until beyond the limits of the city. To make matters interesting, the people are informed that not a few lost their way in the underground labyrinth and encountered narrow escapes from being drowned or suffocated. There is no limit to the tragic-comic, but I take that the stories must be received with several grains of allowance. As a rule there really was no difficulty to get away. The straight road has been all along, and remains so still, the "Chemin de fer du Nord." By that road we reach the Prussian lines, and, of course, feel perfectly safe. Another mode of exit has been afforded by the Orleans Railroad; but I apprehend the traffic has been much interfered with during the past week. On the other hand the Northern road is owned in great part by the Rothschilds, they holding probably nine-tenths of the stock, and it may be taken for granted that circumstance has largely contributed to prevent the rebels from meddling with the rights of proprietorship. In addition to this the Prussians would certainly put in a veto in case of interruption in the traffic.

ILL-TREATMENT OF AN AMERICAN.

An American gentleman, resident in Paris for a number of years, left the city by the road leading to Sceaux. He was riding in his own carriage and two ponies, and cleared the rebel lines under protection of a *laissez passer*, but, on reaching the outpost of the Versailles troops, he was mistaken for a spy. Carriage and horses were seized, and, in spite of all remonstrance, the gentleman was handed over to an escort of gendarmes, who lost no time to lock him up. I regret to add that the gentleman has been shamefully treated, not only by subordinates, but by no less a person than General Montaudon. This individual detailed a captain of gendarmes to examine his person; the American was generally put through a course of sprouts not easily to be digested. After a great deal of trouble the captors assented to communicate with the American Minister, who, I need scarcely add, promptly proceeded to obtain the release of the supposed "spy." Mr. Washburne personally occupied himself in the matter so soon as the news reached the Legation; but it was an hour after midnight until the release was effected, and then, of course, no bed, no shelter, no supper was obtained.

ROUEN.

With the German Army of Occupation in Normandy—Both Officers and Men Longing to Go Home—Prussian Officers Visiting England—The Prospects of an Invasion Discussed in the German Camp—Thiers' Passport System—Rouen Filled with Emigrants and Refugees from Paris.

ROUEN, April 15, 1871.

The Prussians have no intention of interfering in the matter of this family brawl between Paris and Versailles. Everything that has been said to the contrary notwithstanding, you may rest assured that the military authorities have no ambition whatsoever of being mixed up with the internal arrangements of France, and as for the men, they have not the least desire tending in that direction. The contrary is nearest the truth. In fact, all of them, commencing with the highest staff officer down to the rank and file—all, I say—are heartily disgusted at their prolonged stay in France. If, nevertheless, the course of events should compel the Prussians to make good the threats which have been held out, depend on it, they will resort with great reluctance to extreme measures. It stands to reason that the presence of the Prussians in these provincial cities is alike unpleasant to all concerned, and the consequence is that an immense amount of hypocrisy is practised on both sides. It is not in the nature of a Frenchman to be servile, yet he is compelled at present to observe more than ordinary caution not outwardly to show the hatred with which he is inspired.

SENTIMENTS OF THE GERMAN SOLDIERS.

The Prussian soldier keenly feels the position of the present anomaly; he knows he is only just tolerated; he is aware that the apparent politeness shown to him carries with it nothing genuine. The past few days have brought me again into contact with both officers and men, and I had many opportunities of conversing freely with them. There is but one sentiment, but one desire—namely, that of reaching home; their present position is at best considered as equivocal in the extreme. Meantime we all know that the German forces cannot be removed until the payment of certain instalments of the war indemnity has been effected, and the disturbed state of Paris removes the possibility of making these payments to a remote period. The Prussians seem to labor under the impression that an active interference on their part would tend to aggravate the position. At least this opinion was expressed to me by many intelligent officers of rank.

HOW THE GERMAN OFFICERS EMPLOY THEIR TIME.

The city of Rouen has a garrison of three regiments of infantry, with corresponding corps of artillery, cavalry, &c.—altogether there may be about ten thousand quartered in the city and its suburbs. Every other city in Normandy has a proportionate number, extending as far as Dieppe. The only recreation afforded to the officers tending to enliven the dulness of garrison life seems a trip across the Channel. The Prussian authorities willingly grant leave of absence and the necessary facilities to all the officers. They go to England in batches of four or six, and endeavor to see all that can be seen within the space of a few days. I am, of course, unable to form a judgment as to the

REAL OBJECT OF THESE VISITS.

The first impulse is naturally that of seeking pleasure or recreation. The close proximity of the British shores to their present garrison and the comparative smallness of the cost of a trip is the next inducement. Moreover, the trip to London compensates somewhat the loss of opportunity which a ramble through Paris would afford. Nevertheless, if sightseeing proves the primary object of those visits it is quite certain that the Prussian officers possess sufficient intelligence to combine advantageously pleasure with business. The fruit of these visits is not lost to him or to his country. I am fully persuaded that the idea of an invasion on the part of Prussia is received by most Englishmen with a sneer, and I fear my mentioning the matter will draw down a volley of contempt. I would, however, fail in doing my duty as a correspondent if I omitted to record the fact that the

POSSIBILITY OF AN INVASION

is constantly and seriously discussed among Prussian officers. If it has been possible, they argue, to land British and French troops on the shores of the Crimea and to conduct successfully operations against one of the greatest strongholds for many months and under adverse circumstances, why should not Prussia be able to effect a landing in England? Prussia will only do so when provoked, to be sure; but, they add, as to our ability of carrying out these plans, there is not a shadow of a doubt. I give this for what it is worth. As far as I am concerned I am fully persuaded that these discussions are not founded on mere idle talk.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST FAIDHERBE.

The candor which Prussian officers are apt to display when discussing incidents of the war establishes another fact—namely, that they had a narrow escape of being thoroughly whipped by the army operating under General Faidherbe. According to their own showing the Prussians have endured immense sufferings. Nothing but superior generalship, coupled with endurance and the exaction of discipline, saved this portion of the German army. They had to fight, as it were, the elements; whole detachments were for days and days cut off from all supplies. Requisitions were of no avail, and in many instances the Prussians literally subsisted on bread and biscuits found in the knapsacks of French soldiers. Nay, at times, the men were reduced to the necessity of overhauling the battle field a second time for the purpose of taking the bread from dead bodies strewn about. Nevertheless, they outwitted the French army at every point. The Prussians are grateful for what they have achieved; but, they say, *"Genug des grausamen Spiels"*—"We have no desire to try our strength again. We have had enough; a second time we may not succeed so well; let us go home to take rest." The only thing to be wondered at in listening to the Prussian narratives is the lack of sagacity on the part of French commanders. Not one seems to have known what was going on and all have seriously overrated the strength of the Prussians.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

are now again in full vigor. The vexation connected therewith is even greater than at any time previous. Formerly you would produce your passport either on landing at Calais or Boulogne, and the thing was done with. When a gendarme presented himself and gruffly demanded your passport you knew what it meant. It is not so now. You are now accosted by an individual in a shabby-genteel attire and sadly in want of a barber, who demands your papers at almost every stopping place. The present generation has almost forgotten the amount of annoyance these passport regulations were apt to put us to, and they seem doubly disagreeable now, especially as the "service" is carried out in a fashion little calculated to satisfy the traveller. I strenuously avoid trouble on occasions like these, but I protest against the manner in which the government of M. Thiers is carrying out the system. The present state of the country may call for the necessity of a revival of a passport system; but, granting this necessity, I contend that we are, nevertheless, entitled to decent treatment. Few are travelling at this period on pleasure, but the men stationed at the various junctions seem to labor under the impression that in the absence of pleasure all travellers are in pursuit of espionage, and subject you to a course of treatment which, to say the least, is highly objectionable. A *commissaire de police* used to be a man of gentlemanly appearance, but those employed during this line inspired me with the idea that I would give them a wide berth in case of meeting them in a lonely spot.

REFUGEES FROM PARIS.

This city is filled with refugees and emigrants from Paris; there is not a room to be had at any of the hotels. Every train brings hundreds of people who are mostly compelled to go on and seek shelter elsewhere. From Rouen there are travellers to Dieppe, to Amiens, thence to Boulogne and other northern cities. Toward Paris the road is open as far as Poissy—a short and pleasant drive from St. Germain.

A FRENCH SOLDIER'S KIT.

M. Grimaud de Caux has proposed to the Thiers government the introduction of a new kind of knapsack, half the thickness and double the length of the one now in use in the French army, and which the soldier might wear either on his back or on his breast. This modification offers some advantages even in battle. The man in this case has his knapsack before him; and when the fire of the artillery is silenced he may advance upon the enemy to a distance of 150 yards. Here he lets down the longitudinal blade which is contained in the knapsack so as to make the latter rest upon it, thus making instantaneously a kind of breastwork, impenetrable to the bullet, and from behind which he may fire, supporting his musket upon it so as to have a sure aim. The enemy's bullets will mainly fall on the knapsack, or on a kind of metal shade with which M. Grimaud provides the soldier's kepi as a protection for the face. The projectiles will also be averted by the numerous folds of the tent canvas, which hangs like an apron from the bottom of the knapsack. After the battle, whether there be a victory or retreat, a camp has to be pitched. Under the present system the *tentes-d'abri* are formed, occupying a very small space both in surface and altitude, and only allowing sleeping room to the four men who have contributed their share to the tent. The cooking is done outside with a very precarious and smoky fire, the materials for which are not always at hand, and which cooks the victuals badly and slowly, especially when there is wind or rain. The whiteness of the tents, moreover, reveals to the enemy the place of the bivouac. M. Grimaud's plan does away with or greatly diminishes all these inconveniences. If the halt be only momentary the new long knapsacks may in a few minutes be placed in rows, supporting each other, so as to form a shelter for twelve men. If the encampment is to last some time the metal shade will serve the soldiers for digging a fireplace, with its requisite gutters; meanwhile the twelve knapsacks of the squad are placed upright and fixed, while the tent canvas is drawn over them so as to form a complete shelter. The kitchen fire is concealed from the enemy; the smoke is less intense and swept away by the draught. M. Grimaud states that the first idea of this plan was conceived by the Polish General, Mieroslawski.

THE HASBROUCK HOMICIDE.

The Deaf and Dumb Murderer—He Becomes an Elephant in the Hands of the Lawyers—They Want to Educate Him for His Trial for Murder—Judge Hogeboom Wont Touch the Case.

RONDOUT, May 4, 1871.

The case which probably excites more interest in Ulster and adjoining counties just at present is that of Levi Bodine, the colored mute, murderer of Daniel A. Hasbrouck, last winter. The excitement attending that horrible occurrence is probably fresh in the minds of your readers, and no doubt the question often arises within their minds, "What will be done with him?" This is an inquiry which has puzzled many legal minds in this vicinity, and seems yet as deficient of definite and satisfactory solution as ever, as at present the case seems in *statu quo* shunned by the learned gentlemen of the law, and bothering the heads of all who choose to discuss it.

In order that the readers of the HERALD may be refreshed in their recollections of the affair, permit me to give them a short sketch of the facts.

On the 15th day of February, 1870, Levi Bodine, the colored mute, murdered his master, Daniel A. Hasbrouck, a wealthy farmer, residing in the town of Gardiner, Ulster Co. This mute was born in the county poor house, from whence he was taken when very young by Hasbrouck. His mother was a deaf colored woman and his father a white man named Mitchell. Levi has another brother, also a deaf mute, who resided in the same neighborhood with another family. It seems Hasbrouck never attempted to educate this boy, who grew up an inmate of the family, and early showed a revengeful and mischievous disposition. He was remarkably intelligent, though deaf and dumb, and comprehended signs and gestures much more quickly than persons of sound intellect would spoken words. There was no direct evidence showing that Hasbrouck beat this boy, but there is no doubt that he was often

PUNISHED BY WHIPPING OR OTHERWISE

when caught in his mischievous acts, or when he refused to obey his master. Bodine ran away several times, but was each time caught and brought back. He intimated by signs to his fellow laborers that when he grew larger he would take Hasbrouck's life. This disposition seems to have been manifested toward Hasbrouck alone, which, taking into consideration the negro's ignorance and well known passionate nature, together with his naturally resentful temperament, points rather directly to Hasbrouck's treatment. But although these indications of the master's revengeful intentions seemed to have been noticed and commented thereon by others, Hasbrouck would take no warning therefrom; either not believing the negro's express purpose or passing these threats by as unworthy of attention. It seems, too, he and his entertained an idea of educating the mute—as it would undoubtedly have been an easy task—blissfully ignorant or purposely careless of the fact that they were morally bound to do so; hence, as it afterwards proved, jeopardizing his master's life, which finally paid the forfeit of the neglect. Bodine seems to have been looked on very much as a Southern slave was before the emancipation—a piece of property representing so much work, and of whose intellectual or moral needs no thoughts ever entered the master's mind. The Hasbrouck family were church members, but no one cared for a negro soul or a negro mind. Bodine grew up to be a lithe youth, quick at work and a valuable laborer. At the time of the murder he was seventeen years old. On this day (February 15) he had been

CROSSED IN SOME WAY BY HASBROUCK,

and was in a very surly mood. He was sent by Hasbrouck to the woodpile to cut firewood, and while at work Hasbrouck came to him to give him some directions in regard to the work, when Bodine closed in with his master and a tussel ensued, which ended in the negro dealing Hasbrouck a couple of tremendous blows with an axe, making

TWO HORRIBLE WOUNDS,

one in the back and the other in the back of his head, which was crushed in by the blow. The negro at once went to a neighbor's and by signs communicated what had been done. He was taken in charge, examined by the proper authorities and went to the jail at Kingston. He was indicted by the Grand Jury in April, 1870, and was promptly brought to trial at the October Circuit Court, Judge Hogeboom presiding. Some of the most distinguished Ulster county lawyers were engaged in the trial, D. M. Dewitt, ex-District Attorney, and William Stanton, of Rondout, being the prisoner's counsel, the people being represented by F. L. Westbrook, District Attorney, assisted by Mr. T. R. Westbrook, the well known lawyer of Kingston. The prisoner was put upon his trial upon the question of insanity. It was proved that he had been deaf and dumb from infancy, and still remained so. The Court decided that this established a presumption of his insanity, which presumption must be rebutted by the prosecution. The prosecution showed by many witnesses that the mute was remarkably intelligent, being able to understand by signs almost as readily as does an ordinary person by word of mouth. He could do almost any kind of farm labor, doing his work in an intelligent manner, as if fully understanding its purpose. When he was arrested a rope was brought with which to tie him, and he made motions to inquire if he would be hung, and seemed to realize his situation, showing cheerfulness when informed that he was only to be taken away. He also, after being lodged in jail, made signs signifying that he had murdered Hasbrouck in self-defence. Your correspondent well remembers an interview held with him shortly after the murder. He exhibited a long, thick lash, which he held out for inspection, informing me by signs that his master was in the habit of using it on him. I was specially impressed with the appearance of intelligence in the mute's face, not a high or refined grade of intelligence, but a sort of shrewdness natural to persons of

GOOD MINDS, BUT NO EDUCATION.

The evidence did not support this alleged self-defence, however, the witnesses only testifying that Hasbrouck was only making motions about the work when the negro attacked him. Allowance, though, must be made for the fact that none of the witnesses were by at the time, the scene occurring at some distance. After the evidence had been exhausted the Court decided that Bodine, not being in a state of mind to communicate with his counsel or prepare his defence, should not be subjected to the penalty of losing his life unless he was in a condition to appreciate the character of the proceedings, and hence his Honor decided that the jury be withdrawn, and also said he thought the mute should be educated so that at the next term of the court he could better understand the proceedings of his trial and communicate his defence to his counsel. The District Attorney replied that the law gave no authority for educating the criminal, and that all that could be done was to remand the prisoner to jail, which was done, and Bodine remained in prison until the term of Circuit Court last February, when the case was brought up. The question of his sanity was again the chief one, and after a long trial the jury disagreed, standing eight for sanity, four for insanity. The jury was discharged, and the negro sent back to jail. Since his last trial Bodine has had the freedom of the jail yard and the street, only being locked in his cell at night. He is employed to do occasional jobs around the Court House. He likes to be noticed, and takes great delight in

MIMICKING THE MURDEROUS OCCURRENCE,

apparently cherishing the deepest resentment toward his deceased master. He is very mischievous and delights in a joke. At the spring election in Kingston a grand row took place on the Court House steps, which the negro speedily extinguished by pouring a bucket of water on the heads of the combatants from a window above. To all who treat him kindly he manifests regard in return, being apparently very sensitive to kindness. At the April term his case was once more brought up. But the presiding Judge, Hogeboom, seemed quite averse to touching it, and the counsel being in a legal quandary as to what they wanted the case once more fell back on its old basis and thus remains. What the final result can be is a question which no one can satisfactorily answer.

EARL AND LADY.

A Model Couple from the East Side.

David and Edith Earl are a very unhappy couple. They made their appearance in Essex Market Court yesterday afternoon, to recite their mutual grievances before Judge Ledwith. David presented a very woe-begone aspect; his eyes were discolored and his forehead cut and gashed in three or four places. He was accused of beating his wife and otherwise maltreating her.

"The man is all cut. What happened him?" said the Judge.

Mrs. Earl—I did it, yer Honor, wid a broomstick. It was in self-defence. I'm bruised all over from the thrashing he gave me. He would ha' killed me if I did not defend myself.

It may be well to state that she looked able to whip two like David.

Magistrate—What do you want done with him?

Mrs. Earl—Well, yer Honor, he is working and making good wages. I have got congestion of the lungs myself, and can't lose his support.

Here David spoke up suddenly, "I swear to God I will never give you another cent as long as I live. I would go to State Prison or to hell before I would live another day with her. I might as well have been in hell ever since I married her."

As there was no other alternative David was held under $500 bail to keep the peace. It is said that David is Mrs. Earl's second venture in the matrimonial line, and the first husband, whose name was Blackwell, and is still living, ran away from her six years ago.

SUICIDE BY POISON.

Mrs. Larches, wife of the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at the corner of Ocean and Myrtle avenues, Jersey City, swallowed a dose of arsenic yesterday morning and was soon afterward a corpse. She had been laboring under mental derangement for two weeks past and threatened repeatedly to poison herself. Coroner Wandle was notified.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

The Dollinger Movement in Germany.

Another Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Munich to His Clergy and His Flock—His Reply to the Address of the Catholic Citizens—The Dogma of Infallibility and the State—The Ecumenical Council Caricatured—The Movement a Declaration of War Against the Catholic Church—Appeal to the King of Bavaria.

The Archbishop of Munich has issued the following pastoral letter in reply to the address presented by the Roman Catholic citizens of Munich to the King of Bavaria. The letter is intended to refute the statement that the dogma of infallibility is in contradiction with the constitution of the State, and was read from all the pulpits of Munich. The following is the translation from German:—

Gregorius, by the grace of God and the holy Apostolic See Archbishop of Munich, Prelate of the Papal Household and Councillor to His Holiness, to the venerable clergy and all the faithful of the diocese, blessing in the Lord.

On the 12th of April a circular was issued to the Catholics of Munich, which read as follows:—

Prominent Catholics of all classes of society have agreed to meet on April [illegible].

They are already assembled, discussed and unanimously adopted an address to the royal government, in which the dangerous consequences of the dogma of infallibility to the State was fully expounded. We are convinced that the views expressed in the address will be shared by all true Catholics of the capital, who do not want their duties as citizens to conflict with their religious convictions.

The address itself takes part for the unfortunate curate, Renftle, of Mering, and for the recent declaration of Dr. von Döllinger. It asserts that the dogma of the infallibility of the Pope in matters of faith was dangerous to the State and prevented inevitable contradiction between the duties of the Catholic and the duties of the citizen. The government is therefore requested to prevent by all means the consequences of this dangerous doctrine, to oppose its spreads in the public schools, and to settle the relations between Church and State upon a legal basis.

The speeches which, according to the reports of the newspapers, were made during the deliberations upon this address, throw a distinct light on the intentions of the originators of this movement. One speaker presented an alleged history of Pius IX. and his pontificate. His speech was full of misrepresentations and contortions of facts as well as malice and hatred against the Supreme Chief of the Catholic Church. The picture there represented of the Ecumenical Council was—we witness it before God—a repulsive caricature of that venerable assembly. Untruths upon untruths were heaped upon us, your Archbishop. They loudly proclaimed that it was not the Holy Ghost that directed the Council, but the spirit of lie, the spirit of ignorance, the spirit of cowardice, that hovered over the Council." It was there loudly proclaimed that it was reserved for the nineteenth century to behold the Pope after the downfall of the old Church order in the dignity of a llama. You know that this is the appellation of the Buddhist high priest among the pagans of Thibet.

Another speaker boldly asserted that "he who henceforth adopts the decrees of Rome could no longer be called a citizen of the State; he stands without the State, under the rule of a power hostile to the State." Said he, "In the schools, among the children and among the women, does this new doctrine penetrate, and the harmony in the State, in the community and in the family would change to disharmony if the government did not take energetic measures for the suppression of these dangerous doctrines." "Let us combat," concluded the speaker, "in large numbers, with the same courage, with the same perseverance, with the same spirit of sacrifice as did our army against the foreign foe. We have to defend as valuable a ground as they had against a cunning and powerful adversary—the liberty of thought and of conscience."

Dearest members of the diocese, from this short report you can see the aim of the whole movement. It is nothing less than the revolt against the one holy Catholic and Apostolic Church that these men preach. It is the secession from the congregation of the faithful that is demanded of you! It is the most hateful declaration of war against our holy Mother Church. It is calling out most wickedly the powers of the State against the faithful followers of the Church. Catholics of Munich, Catholics of the diocese, you will not, you must not link yourselves with such a movement. You must resist the temptation if you would not bring dire misfortune and discord on our Bavarian fatherland. Believe me, my beloved, believe your sorrowing chief pastor, the question at issue is no longer the dogma of papal infallibility, set up by the Church, and so maliciously misrepresented, contorted and misrepresented by the enemies of our faith.

The fidelity to the Catholic Church in general is now in question. They want to tear you from your mother that gave birth, in pain and anguish, to the supernatural part of your being—that has fed you with her pure teachings, has fortified you in the combat against sin, and will be your last comfort in the hour of death. But they tell you, "Oh, no; you will remain Catholic, members of the ancient Catholic faith, as you have hitherto been." But where is, then, the Catholic Church? There only where the Pope and the bishops of the Catholic Church are. They want to delude you into a sect; you are to form a separate Church, in which not only there is no longer a supreme, infallible teacher, but also no real bishop, no valid sacrament, no divine mercy and no perpetual salvation. You are told you cannot keep your fidelity to your sovereign if you remain in the Catholic Church. Your Archbishop tells you, however, that is a lie and calumny. To-day, if necessary, are we ready to swear allegiance to our gracious sovereign, as we did when we were made a bishop, and we are resolved to keep our oath unto death. Not one of our numerous priests has ever wavered in fidelity to his sovereign—not one will ever waver. And all times when it was the question about fidelity and obedience to the King, the Catholics were among the first, the truest and most obedient of his subjects. Well we know that many of those men who have already signed the above named address did not measure the terrible consequences of that step. But we tell them, and all those who are about to follow their example, with a loud and solemn voice, that by such action they adopt principles which will separate them from the only true Catholic Church. May the All Merciful Father graciously preserve them from it!

Dearest brethren of the diocese! However great our sorrow—and we doubt not your sorrow is equally deep—still we do not tremble or despair. It is impossible that the voices now directed to the hallowed person of the King will be heard and followed. Trust, dearly beloved brethren with us, that our Sovereign will not encourage attempts of which the necessary consequences will not only lead to the destruction of the Church, but also to that of the State. For he who refuses obedience to God in his Church will also sever his fidelity as a subject, as that can only be based on religious principles. Let us trust that his Majesty, our King, as heretofore, will also be in future the fatherly protector of the Catholic Church in our dear Bavarian land. Trust with us that the rights guaranteed by the Concordat and the Constitution to the Catholic Church in Bavaria will not be infringed upon. Trust with us that the Catholic Church in Bavaria will be preserved from the oppression and persecution which her enemies, by spreading suspicion and distrust, design for her. Trust, also, that the fidelity of our Catholic King to his Church will enable you to transmit, complete and undefiled, the Catholic heritage which you received from your fathers to your children and children's children. Trust, finally, dearest brethren, in the Lord of the Church, our divine Saviour Jesus Christ, who "will not hide His light under a bushel." Pray that the light of faith may not go out in our Fatherland, and pray incessantly for all those who are erring and doubting, for the weak and the wavering, that they all "may be able to withstand in the evil day." Yes, just in the evil day let us with confidence gather round Him to whom the Lord Himself has directed us, when, foreseeing the evil times which were to come over His Church, He exclaimed to Peter, "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have you that he may sift you as wheat. But I have prayed for thee that thy faith fail not, and when thou art converted strengthen thy brethren." With the same Peter do we answer the Lord, "Lord, I am ready to go with Thee, both unto prison and unto death." The blessings of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and Holy Ghost be upon you all, our venerable priests, and upon our faithful people, but chiefly upon those who proffer us, their pastor, "the bitter chalice of sorrow." Amen.

GREGORIUS, Archbishop of Munich.

MUNICH, April 14, 1871.

Professor Bluntschli's Letter to the Bishop of Mayence—The Rights of the Roman Catholic Church Defined—The Dogma of Infallibility.

The speech of M. Baron Ketteler, Bishop of Mayence, in the Reichsrath, was given in the Berlin correspondence of the HERALD a short time ago. It has called forth the following letter from Professor Bluntschli, the celebrated theologian of Heidelberg, in answer to the remarks of the Bishop, to whom it is addressed:—

SIR—You have done me the honor of mentioning and opposing, in the German Reichstag, certain expressions used by me at the Union Society at Berlin, with respect to the influence of the State over the German Protestant Churches, although my words must have reached you in a very incorrect form. You call my views a step backwards, and you represent yourself as an advocate of progress. Permit me also to make a public reply.

I agree with you in considering it one of the political tasks of the German empire to establish a religious peace in Germany, and also in believing that this can only be done by granting religious liberty. Yet I am glad that your proposal to insert article fifteen of the Prussian constitution in that of the German empire was rejected, for such a step would only have stimulated religious contention.

Scarcely any difference of opinion still exists among the various political parties with respect to the fundamental rights of liberty of the press, of association, of religion and of worship, when they are considered as abstract principles, although many of us find it difficult to conceive how you, as a deputy, can demand the constitutional assertion of these rights, while as a bishop you are expressly commanded by Pius IX. to condemn them as "dangerous errors of the time," as "wicked doctrines, injurious to the health of the soul," as "a liberty of damnation," and even as "madness." The political differences of parties commence when questions arise as to the legal regulation of these rights, their limitations, and the exercise of them. Now it is well known that your party make the fullest use of these rights when they can serve their purposes and increase their power by doing so, and utterly disregard them when they are directed against the power of the clergy.

The chief purpose of your motion was the independence of the Church, and on this point, doubtless, we differ most widely. You are wrong in accusing me of favoring the control of the State over religious matters, but still less do I favor the government of the State by the Church. I have always, in theory, and as far as my opportunities extended, in practice, endeavored to solve the dangerous union of religion and politics, and done what I could to facilitate a separation of political and ecclesiastical affairs. But the independence which I, too, desire the Church to possess is only relative, not absolute. It signifies, first of all, freedom of conscience and of religious association from the pressure of the State, but in subjection to the temporal laws which the State alone has a right to enact and enforce. In your opinion, on the other hand, and in that of your party, the freedom of the Church signifies, as far as I can see, the rule of the clergy over the laity, the rule of the bishops over the priests, the rule of the Pope over the bishops, and, whenever a conflict occurs, the rule of the Church over the State.

In the meeting of the society Union, to which you have referred, the general relations of Church and State were not discussed; the principal subject was a question connected with the constitution of the Protestant churches. The German *Protestantenverein* aims at bringing about a reform of the Protestant State churches of Germany, and their organization into one German Church, on the basis of the parish principle, that is, by means of the co-operation of the clerical and lay parish members, which is to find its last and fullest expression in the Protestant synod. On this point we all agree, and it follows, I think, that none of us could or would advocate the absolute power of the State over the Church. The celebrated saying of the seventeenth century, *cujus regio, ejus religio*, has no supporters among us. It contradicts both the modern idea of the State, which does not admit that the people are the property of the Prince, and the convictions of modern liberty in religious matters on which we lay the greatest stress. The difference of opinion which appeared in the course of the sitting related only to the position of the Princes to the Protestant Churches of their States and to the relation of abstract theories to the actual life of the nation.

Since the Reformation the sovereigns of Germany have, in external matters, exercised general rights over the Protestant churches of their States. I grant that this is by no means a model state of things, and that it has many practical inconveniences. But I consider it more tolerable, both for the present time, than the present condition of the Catholic Church, which is more than ever threatened by the tyranny of a clerical hierarchy at Rome. Besides this, I am of opinion that the religious institutions of a nation ought not, any more than its popular life, to be constructed according to abstract and doctrinary ideas, but only in accordance with existing wants and forces. The religious reformation of the sixteenth century could not have been carried out without the assistance of the princes of Germany, and I am convinced that in our own days the reformation of our ecclesiastical constitution will not be successfully carried out, if the legal and actual power of the princes be disregarded. The princes really stand at the head of the congregations, they have an influence over the ecclesiastical authorities and their example is imitated by the people. As we have seen in Baden, they are in a position greatly to further the reforms we desire. Besides them we have only two factors, the consistories, which will oppose any reform that endangers their own absolute power, and the synods, which are not yet able to alter the constitution. Whoever, therefore, desires the reformation of the Church and not a revolution in it must endeavor to get the assistance of the ruler of his State, as if he were its bishop. There is but small danger in being careful so that their authority could lead to the rule of the State over the Church, for our princes advance no claim to infallibility; and besides they are free from clerical prejudices, and as constitutional rulers they are [illegible] to [illegible] counsellors and to public opinion. When, in warning my hearers against all division among the liberals with respect to ecclesiastical reform, I insisted on the necessity of preventing the dissolution of the state with the Protestant Church, I expressed an opinion to which you may be opposed, but which you have not refuted.

It is a matter of small consequence to me that you consider this [illegible], and that the ideals of the Ultramontanes agree [illegible] on this point. When progress leads to an abyss in which the Papal hierarchy has spread its nets, I prefer to turn back to a reasonable theory instead of continuing my progress until I reach the Middle Ages. I remain, &c.,

BLUNTSCHLI.

THE TROTTING TURF.

Closing of the Entries for the Purses at Fleetwood Park.

In the aggregate the purses offered by the Fleetwood Park Association filled well last night at the Hoffman House. There was a large assemblage of owners and admirers of the trotting horse in attendance, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and they all seemed delighted with the prospects of the coming trotting season. It will be seen from the list of the entries given below that there are a great number of new candidates for public favor and the spoils of victory, some that promise to take the place of the old stagers that are now, and have been for years, at the head of the list, and the public will soon have a chance of judging of their merits, as the spring meeting at Fleetwood Park commences on the 16th inst., and continues four consecutive days.

ENTRIES FOR THE PURSES.

MAY 16—PURSE No. 1—$700, for horses that have never beaten three minutes; $400 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third horse.

Slater & Seamans entered s. g. Fleetwood.
George P. Carpenter entered s. m. Heather Bloom.
M. Rodin entered s. g. Fleetwood.
H. Howe entered b. m. Sarah Jane.
Thomas Higgin entered ch. g. General Tweed
Benjamin Mace entered br. g. Hawk.
G. N. Furguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
J. Willis & Co. entered b. s. Edwin Booth.
D. Pifer entered g. g. Lottery.
A. Patterson entered b. g. New Hampshire Boy.
O. A. Hickok entered b. g. Dunderberg.
H. Snyder entered b. m. Canada Maid.
Budd Doble entered b. g. George W. Jarvis.
P. McCoy entered s. g. Trustee.
A. Patterson entered g. g. Charley Daniels.

SAME DAY—PURSE No. 2—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:29; $1,000 to the first, $300 to the second and $200 to the third horse.

M. Rodin entered s. g. Prince.
A. Patterson entered ch. g. Dreadnaught.
J. J. Bowen entered b. g. Sheppard Knapp.
T. Carpenter entered blk. h. Thomas Jefferson.

MAY 17—PURSE No. 3—$2,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; $1,300 to the first, $500 to the second and $200 to the third horse.

M. Rodin entered b. g. Henry.
Budd Doble entered b. g. Hotspur.
W. H. Borst entered b. g. Myron Perry.

SAME DAY—PURSE No. 4—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:39; $650 to the first, $250 to the second and $100 to the third horse.

John Lovett entered b. g. Young Bruno.
C. P. Carpenter entered g. g. Marshall.
E. C. White entered g. g. Jack Draper.
E. Toby entered s. m. Susey.
John Rogers entered b. m. Belle Collins.
A. Warren entered blk. m. Belle of Watertown.

MAY 18—PURSE No. 5—$1,500, for horses that never trotted better than 2:26; $1,000 to the first, $300 to the second $200 to the third horse.

B. Mace entered b. g. Confidence.
F. J. Nodine entered ch. m. Belle Strickland.
Budd Doble entered s. m. Idol.
T. Carpenter entered s. m. Nonesuch.

SAME DAY—PURSE No. 6—$700, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $400 to the first, $200 to the second and $100 to the third horse.

D. Howe entered b. m. Sarah Jane.
P. Golden entered s. m. Polly Golden.
H. K. Burr entered b. g. Heathen Chinee.
B. Mace entered br. g. Hawk.
G. Furguson entered b. m. Bright Eyes.
D. Pifer entered g. g. Lottery.
A. Patterson entered br. g. New Hampshire Boy.
H. Snyder entered b. m. Canada Maid.
E. Tobey entered b. m. Susey.
J. J. Bowen entered g. m. Sea Foam.

SAME DAY.—PURSE No. 7—$1,000, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $650 to the first, $250 to the second and $100 to the third house.

John Lovett entered b. m. Lady Ross.
C. Champlin entered b. g. Lewis Baker (formerly Billy Barnes).
H. Howe entered blk. m. Belle Morrill.
J. H. Whitson entered s. g. Clarence.
T. C. Barden entered b. g. Cornet.
E. C. White entered ch. m. Fanny Fern.
Budd Doble entered b. m. La Blonde.
John Murphy entered br. m. Lady Sayres.
J. J. Bowen entered b. m. Jenny.

MAY 20.—PURSE No. 8—$4,000; free for all horses; $2,000 to the first, $900 to the second, $700 to the third and $400 to the fourth horse.

B. Daniels entered b. m. American Girl.
C. Champlin entered br. g. George Palmer.
W. H. Doble entered b. m. Lucy.
Budd Doble entered b. m. Goldsmith Maid.

SAME DAY—PURSE No. 9—$1,500, for horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $1,000 to the first, $300 to the second and $200 to the third horse.

M. Rodin entered br. g. James H. Coleman.
John Lovett entered br. g. Young Bruno.
J. N. Ferguson entered b. g. Kansas Chief.
H. Howe entered br. m. Lady Wells.
R. Loomis entered ch. g. Climax.
B. Mace entered b. m. Lydia Thompson.
M. Goodin entered s. g. Harry D.
W. H. Woodruff entered b. h. Dewdrop.
John Murphy entered br. m. Lady Sayres.
J. J. Bowen entered g. g. Royal John.
George H. Carpenter entered g. m. Belle of Toronto.
Charles S. Green entered s. m. Rosa Golddust.
J. Freeman entered blk. m. Lady Weller (formerly Lady Wheeler).

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY LEASE.

It was expected that a meeting of directors of the Camden and Amboy and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad companies would be held at Trenton yesterday to discuss the terms of the lease of the road of the former by the latter company. The meeting, however, did not take place, and it has been arranged that the question will come up for discussion at the yearly meeting next Wednesday. Many stockholders are opposed to the transfer; but the lease is inevitable, as Camden and Amboy no longer exists as a monopoly. Active competitors are springing up, and safety can only be found in consolidation.

A WOMAN MOBS A LIQUOR SHOP.—At Lima, N. Y., last week, Mrs. Lockington, a woman of extraordinary physical power, paid a visit to a low saloon of that place, where card playing and drinking were being carried on. After rescuing her son, and administering to him, with no gentle hand, proper and parental punishment, she directed her energies to demolishing the contents of the rum shop by overturning the table, breaking bottles, glasses, furniture, &c., into pieces. The proprietor escaped from her fury and watched the "general dissolution" of his things through the window. She came out into the streets in a short time, and, scattering a pack of cards among the crowd, said, "Here's your gambling house." She should be immediately appointed policewoman.

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THE PUTNAM TRAGEDY.

Foster Arraigned in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE PRISONER PLEADS NOT GUILTY.

Important Proceedings in Court.

THE TRIAL SET DOWN FOR NEXT THURSDAY.

The all-absorbing public sensation of the day is the late murder of Mr. Avery D. Putnam by William Foster. The grave has closed over the victim of one of the most dastardly and unprovoked murders ever committed in this community, and his sad fate will be soon forgotten, except as it may mark an incident in the criminal records of our court of justice. But the assassin still lives to attract public attention, to keep alive, so long as justice is unappeased, the memory of all the incidents of the great crime he committed. It was well that the highest criminal court of our city was in session contemporaneously with the commission of the crime charged against the prisoner, and that a case on the determination of which the safety of the lives of the citizens so much depends could be at once submitted to the consideration of a Grand Jury.

As is known the prisoner was

PROMPTLY INDICTED

by the Grand Jury and as promptly brought up for arraignment and trial, and also that a plea as to the jurisdiction of Judge Cardozo, who this term presides at Oyer and Terminer, was interposed. The Court granted an adjournment of a day to enable counsel to prepare his plea, and yesterday the case of the people against Foster was formally called on. The court room was crowded in every part, while larger numbers of a very miscellaneous crowd of people, the rough element predominating, filled the hallways and more immediate passages to the court room.

The Sheriff and several other prominent public officials occupied seats in the neighborhood of the bench, and listened to the proceedings with the deepest interest. The prisoner himself seemed to be very much cast down. Judge Garvin, the District Attorney, then said:—"I move, if your Honor pleases, that

WILLIAM FOSTER BE PUT TO THE BAR."

The prisoner was then brought forward and took his stand in front of the Judge. Mr. Stuart then began:—

"I am prepared, if the Court pleases, to submit the special plea for the preparation of which your Honor was kind enough to accord me the time from yesterday until to-day, and to submit it either with or without argument as it may seem fit to your Honor's judgment prior to pleading generally to the indictments."

THE PLEA.

Counsel then read the special plea, which, stripped of all its verbiage, may be divided into three parts:—

First—A plea that the instrument called an indictment was made out by a grand jury not legally empanelled, inasmuch as Judges of the Supreme Court appointed the present term and the Court of Oyer and Terminer and appointed the Honorable Albert Cardozo Judge of the latter court, he having afterwards been appointed as Judge of General Term by the Governor of the State of New York.

Second—Plea that there was no indictment found by a grand jury legally empanelled, as it was the said Honorable Albert Cardozo empanelled said so-called Grand Jury, he being appointed by Judges of the Supreme Court a Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and afterwards appointed a Judge of the General Term.

Third—Plea that there is at present no constitutionally appointed term, inasmuch as said Honorable Albert Cardozo has been appointed Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and afterward appointed a Judge of the General Term.

The plea was signed in a trembling hand, "William Foster."

To this plea the District Attorney demurred, and Judge Stuart put in the following rejoinder:—

And the said William Foster says that his said plea by him above pleaded and the matters therein contained, in manner and form as the same are above pleaded and set forth as sufficient in law to bar and preclude the said Samuel B. Garvin, who prosecutes for the said people, from further prosecuting the said indictment against him, the said William Foster; and the said William Foster is ready to verify and prove the same as the said Court now here shall direct and award. Therefore, inasmuch as the said Samuel B. Garvin, for the said people, has not answered the said plea, nor hitherto in any way denied the same, the said William Foster prays judgment that the said indictment may be quashed, and that he may be dismissed and discharged therefrom. WILLIAM FOSTER.

DEMURRER TO THE PLEA.

District Attorney Garvin then said that with regard to these special pleas, which he thought were three in number, as he heard the counsel read them, he demurred to each and every one of these pleas, and said that by reason of the facts therein stated nothing could be maintained by which the Judge could in any way quash the indictment against the prisoner. All that he had to say about the matter was that he proposed to read a simple motion.

Counsel for prisoner here interrupted and said, "I propose, then, to argue the question."

The Court—Do you wish to be heard in support of these pleas?

Counsel—I submit, your Honor, my plea is a special plea—a plea on a motion to quash and a plea in abatement. Your Honor will understand the character of the plea. If the case is to be argued I am prepared to go into it.

Judge Cardozo—Mr. Stuart, do you wish to support the plea?

Counsel—I join in the demurrer, and I desire to have your Honor decide upon the question instanter.

THE PLEA OVERRULED.

Judge Cardozo—As long ago as 1855 the case of McCarroll against The People was decided in the Court of Appeals, and is decided against the present plea. In that case the question was as to the right of the Judge of the Supreme Court to hold Oyer and Terminer while being, ex officio, a member of the General Term, and it was held that all his duties as Judge of the Supreme Court remain and he had a right to exercise all the functions of the Supreme Court. In the statute, as it then existed, provision was to be made by law for the designation of Judges of the Supreme Court who sat as Justices of the Court of Appeals. In that constitution, as it now stands, the only difference between the old statute and as it stands at present is that instead of being designated to sit in the Court of Appeals they are designated to sit in the General Term. In both of the constitutions—in the same article (the sixth), in which provision is made for such disposition—after such provision it is expressly declared that any Judge of the Superior Court

MAY HOLD SPECIAL TERMS

of Circuit Courts or Courts of Oyer and Terminer. The amendment to the constitution, therefore, has not impaired the applicability of the case. I have mentioned that the statute under which, in accordance with the constitution, three of the judges have been designated to hold the General Term, does not attempt to, and, indeed, constitutionally could not prevent their holding any branch of the court. The plea must be overruled. There must be judgment that the prisoner should plead over.

Counsel—"Your Honor will please note the exception," which was done.

The prisoner then pleaded, through Judge Stuart, "NOT GUILTY."

District Attorney Garvin then said:—Now, your Honor, in regard to this case, it is one of those which public justice requires I should move should be tried on a very early day. I will suggest to the counsel on the other side whether we can agree upon some day on which they will be prepared to carry on this case.

Counsel—I have this to say—for it is an inquiry of importance—that I am not prepared to agree upon a day. There will, I suppose—indeed, I have no doubt—be other counsel connected with myself, infinitely more able and better qualified to protect this man's interests and rights than I can pretend to be. In view of this fact, and out of common respect to counsel who may be supposed to be yet associated with me, I ask for a deference to no time. I ask your Honor to defer the fixing of any time until some further developments are made.

Judge Cardozo—I think a day must be designated for the trial of the case. If you can agree between yourselves, very well; otherwise I shall designate the day.

Judge Stuart—I would like to hear my learned friend's (the District Attorney) suggestion on that point.

District Attorney Garvin—I will be ready to go on with the case at any time. To-morrow or a week hence, or ten days, if the counsel on the other side desire. I do not desire that the case should be urged so that they will have no opportunity to be ready. I think public justice requires the case to be tried immediately. The facts occurred upon the island, and witnesses can be easily obtained. It is one in which the interests of the prisoner cannot suffer by reason of a speedy trial. I suggest that the case be set down within a week or ten days from the present day.

Judge Stuart—Public justice requires on all occasions that all cases be tried with ordinary haste; but it is certainly within your Honor's knowledge that there is a great deal of feeling, no matter of what character,

PERHAPS PASSION,

abroad in the community in reference to this murder, and that it is due not only to the common and ordinary administration of public justice that a little time should elapse before this trial should be moved, and it is due to the rights of the prisoner that the fever and the feeling, if I may use such an expression, should subside, and in truth have what the law guarantees to him—a fair and impartial trial in a community where there is

NO UNDUE EXCITEMENT

no extraordinary feeling or fever—as there is at present in the city, with regard to this matter. Let the case stand over for the present. I am content to try this prisoner before your Honor at the present term of the court, but let it go over for the present without fixing a day, for some considerable number of days, until he can have time to select, or his friends for him, such counsel as may in their judgment best serve his interests, until he may prepare his defence and canvass such incidents, facts and circumstances as may serve him

IN HIS HOUR OF PERIL

here, and provide to the best of his ability, and to get fairness and truth and justice, such defence as, in the judgment of his counsel, shall seem wise and proper. I ask your Honor not to fix any day. Other counsel will be employed with myself. He will consult the prosecuting officer in all the interests of justice and in good faith, and, as well for the interest of the public at large as for this man's rights, agree upon a day. It shall not exceed the appropriate time, and shall be within the present term of this court and be before your Honor. This is fair, it is earnest, it is sincere, it is due to this man. It is the ordinary course of justice. It is in conformity with the practice of this Court. It does seem to me to be proper in every sense, both for the people and in respect to the prisoner at the bar.

Judge Cardozo—I shall always see that neither prejudice nor passion nor the influence of public excitement affects anybody who is tried in this court before me. Something is nevertheless due to

PUBLIC OPINION,

so far as that the prisoner shall receive a fair and impartial but a prompt trial in respect to the charge with which he is accused. I have no apprehension that

PUBLIC EXCITEMENT

can in any way enter into or affect the action either of the court or of the jury. I think it is necessary that a time shall be fixed—a reasonable time—one which will enable the prisoner's counsel, so far as they are able, to make due preparation for the trial, but which shall at the same time satisfy everybody that if innocent he may be acquitted, and if guilty properly convicted. I think it my duty to set the case down for a day, and it seems to me under the circumstances a week will be sufficient to enable him to prepare satisfactorily for the trial of the case. I will set the case down

FOR THIS DAY WEEK,

at which time we must proceed peremptorily, and in order that there may be no delay about it I desire that an order be issued for 500 additional jurors for that day.

The District Attorney then moved that William Foster be committed without bail.

Judge Cardozo to the clerk—Take down that committal.

The prisoner was soon afterwards removed from the court, but no one else was allowed to stir. The usual crowd of roughs however, met him on the corridors and followed him, as on yesterday, to the door of the Tombs.

WHAT THE MASSES SAY.

Below will be found letters from citizens relative to the tragedy on the Broadway car on Wednesday evening of last week.

Police Supervision of Street Cars and Stages—Good Suggestions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Putnam horror has justly excited much attention and elicited instances of other outrages. It is to be hoped that some remedy may be devised for existing evils. The writer would suggest a special detail of police force to patrol the routes of the street cars and stages, and the regular and only business of officers so detailed should be to enter as often as possible into the vehicles passing over their beat. The owners of the vehicles should be glad, of course, to allow such officers to enter at any time without paying fare; if not, let legal provision be made for the purpose.

At one time an experiment was tried in this city of a preventive character, but failed, and the failure of it had a bad effect. Under that experimental plan the detective force made occasional visits to the public vehicles and arrested persons known to be pickpockets; but the plan failed because nothing could be done with the parties arrested unless they could also be charged with overt acts. But if the public vehicles were placed directly under special police supervision and the fact were generally known, then pickpockets and other evil-minded persons would have a wholesome fear of consequences, and the public be more secure.

As things are now, when one leaves the sidewalk and enters a car or stage he almost practically steps out of the pale of full police protection into a sphere where he must look out for himself. Conductors and drivers are not to be relied upon. Their interest is to get over their routes without delays. Passengers, as a rule, are desirous of keeping out of trouble, either as principals or witnesses. The existing evils require special remedy.

In the course of his experience in the street cars the writer has been enabled to detect a certain number of male pickpockets, who generally take their position before female passengers, and, with one hand holding on the strap above, adroitly search for the purse of their unsuspecting victim with the other hand, which seems to be fumbling very innocently deep down in the pocket of the operator's overcoat, but in reality it was passed through a convenient hole in the pocket and lining of the skirt of the coat. Of course you can do nothing with such fellows until you are sure that they have obtained plunder, and not even then unless the loser is willing to make complaint. I am hardly prepared to say what I would do on witnessing a successful attempt. Heretofore all attempts that I have witnessed have failed without interference on my part, although I have on many occasions seen a pickpocket try several persons in succession; but, notwithstanding their failures in these instances, the presumption to be drawn from their regular devotion to the business is that in other attempts they meet with success enough to make the business pay. I have repeatedly seen these fellows on a line of cars which I use daily, and they are better known to me than the conductors, for conductors are constantly changing.

It would be highly gratifying to me to have the pickpockets and other offenders on the street cars arrested, but I am not ambitious of being a regular detective, either without pay or with it. I cannot afford the time to make arrests of pickpockets either an occasional or constant business, neither can I afford to run the risk of having my clothes torn in a struggle with a resisting scoundrel, who will not hesitate about such a minor item as personal violence; nor do I expect or advise my friends among the public to adopt such a business. No; what we want is a special police regulation for the public vehicles. The very fact that a police officer may come into a public vehicle at any moment must have a very wholesome effect as a PREVENTIVE.

Previous Outrages on the Broadway Line.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Car hook murderers are no novelties. I have seen a driver seize his hook, leave his car, and rush to assail a teamster who travelled too slow to suit him. I laid my hand on the driver's shoulder and expostulated with and deterred him from the blow; but I also reported him to the President of his (Broadway) road, the late Mr. Kerr. I have seen and heard a conductor threaten to put off the car an old gentleman who stood on three legs, because he declined to let go his strap and "shove along." I saw this conductor put his fist in the face of a party who interfered in asserting the right of the old gentleman to stand where he was, and I heard him curse and swear at any and all who rebuked him. This case I also reported, by letter, to Mr. Kerr and received for reply:—The man was dismissed and thanks for having reported him. The truth is, it is not the men alone who are to blame. The passengers who submit tamely and who worship mammon so much and so closely that they have not "time" to resist or report these outrages, they are more to blame and are more responsible than the managers of the roads even; and the gist of the matter is that the street railroads, being a monopoly which has been allowed dictatorial powers as to the right of way, has communicated its dictatorial spirit as well as delegated its powers to its employes. No resistance being made that which begins with neglect of duty, toleration of smokers on the front platform and of pickpockets on the rear progresses into the idea that passengers have no rights which employes are bound to respect, and terminates in their murder.

The remedy for all these evils lies in resistance by all passengers to all encroachments upon themselves or upon their fellow passengers. PUBLIC RIGHTS.

A Public Indignation Meeting Suggested.

NEW YORK, May 3, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Never before has so striking an instance of cowardly assault as that which is, at the present moment, so cruelly forced on the notice of an indignant and outraged public afforded so good an opportunity for giving vent to the universal feeling of bitterness prevailing against our city railroads and in connection with them, as your correspondent fitly remarked in your to-day's issue, the omnibus lines. The iron should be tempered while it is hot, and now is the time to put into practical execution the various methods silently devised for the safety and comfort of our wives and daughters, but as yet not openly discussed. Why not, through the columns of your wide-spread paper, call together a meeting of citizens to discuss this matter, which is not, as many questions of the day, merely sectional and of interest only to comparatively few, but a subject that has caused a burst of honest indignation to swell from the depths of every respectable man's heart at the mere thought of the insults our beloved ones are liable to have heaped upon them by the scum of society, by the lowest and vilest characters that throng our public thoroughfares without being able to resent them.

If this matter is allowed to rest where it now stands—i. e., merely talked and written about—without our devising some practical method to insure our families against the outrages now practised on them by unprincipled villains, it will gradually subside with the abating interest and die out entirely, until another event will be necessary to fan the dying embers back to life. Let us therefore act in concert and at once, for we all have to suffer under the grievances of those nearest to us. Respectfully, ENERGY.

A Society to Watch Criminal Proceedings.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—It appears to me that the public are more or less responsible for the immunity with which murderers and thieves are treated. The respectable citizen reads of a robbery or outrage and never troubles himself further. There is an association in the city to protect criminals from severe penalties; but one to secure their punishment is also needed. Our citizens should band together in an association to watch the judicial proceedings in case of all criminal prosecutions, like that of Foster, and by their moral influence compel the officers of the law to do their whole duty, irrespective of party. Were there an association of this kind in our midst there would be fewer burglars, murderers and shoulder-hitters like Jim Cusick, Reddy the Blacksmith, Dutch Heinricks and Goofy Kers stalking in our streets to intimidate and steal. MALANTHON.

A Man Dragged a Block and His Arm Broken.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am an old veteran reader of your valuable paper, and as such I will ask the favor of a small place in your journal to show up what I think is a high-handed outrage on the rights of citizens who are compelled to ride in cars having rowdies acting in the capacity of conductors, a case in point having occurred this day on the Fourth Avenue Railroad, in Centre street, near Worth, when a young gentleman in getting off the car missed his footing and fell, the rowdy conductor having pulled the bell. The car started at a rapid rate and the young gentleman was dragged a whole block over the dirty street before the "rowdy" conductor would stop the car. The result is a broken arm to the young gentleman, who neglected to take the number of the car. Rowdies and corner loafers should not be appointed to such important positions. Yours, respectfully, AN EYE WITNESS.

This correspondent sends his name, that he may be used as a witness if required.

A Conductor's Experiences—Can They Be True?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The whole railroad system of this city is rotten to the core. What from striking to the receiver's office, and also starters, superintendents and drivers. It is a wonder that there is an honest, conscientious and fearless conductor, prompt to do his whole duty, in the city. There is not a receiver in the city willing to take the exact receipts from a conductor according to his trip ticket—he always wants a little over. If a conductor denies he will count his cash short or throw out a counterfeit stamp to him and compel him to redeem it. In this way receivers have been known to make their cash over-run ten to twenty dollars per day. Of course it is divided with superintendents and starters, &c., around the depot. To do this, of course the conductor has to steal and lose his car if detected, and as there are always plenty of extras seeking employment the first one who "sees" the starter or superintendent with a ten dollar bill, generally given nicely concealed in a paper of tobacco, gets the vacant car to run. The greatest thief in the city can get a car easier than an honest man, because he will "see" the starter or superintendent. Starters not who holds the appointing power. Why, they will carry papers, using the names of the most responsible men in the city on their letters of recommendation, and they will change their own names as often as they change from one road to another; and thus you are aware how the conducting of cars in the city has become so demoralized. Give conductors fair play and they are as honest as other fellows in any calling. Shorten their hours of labor, which could be done by allowing three men to two cars; pay them a little more, as they serve in a fiduciary capacity, and stop this striking of them, and a better class of men will enter the service. CONDUCTOR OF THIRTEEN YEARS' SERVICE.

The Rowdies and Thieves of New York—How to Deal with Them—A New Orleans Precedent.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

SIR—Since the recent car outrage has aroused public attention to a sense of danger and insecurity in the public conveyances and streets of the city, would it not be well to devise some plan that would relieve the great metropolis from these lawless vagabonds? The sending of a few unfortunates, whether male or female, to the island does not meet the case, for the substantial reason that if you send a thousand a day [illegible] are returned from that receptacle of the victims to again ply their vocation upon honest citizens. Indeed, the same may be said of those who [illegible] longer periods in the penitentiaries and prisons of the State. The same car, perhaps, that takes a dozen more or less to Sing Sing, Albany, Clinton or Auburn brings back an equal number whose term of service has expired. I am aware that the HERALD has insisted upon an increase of the police force as a remedy, but with all due deference to its opinions I think that if the police should be reduced at least two-thirds, and the pay of the reduced number increased one-third, the city would be better regulated, and both life and property would in a short time be comparatively safe. The plan proposed is precisely that which was adopted in 1858, in New Orleans, under the administration of Recorder Baldwin. The police of New Orleans at that time were as well acquainted with the dog fighters, man fighters, thimble riggers, gamblers, pimps, thieves and murderers, as are the police of New York to-day. They were instructed to bring that class of persons before him whenever and wherever found, and when they did so, that was what followed:—Recorder Baldwin—What's your name? Smith. Where do you reside, sir? Well, I reside in such a place. What is your occupation? Doing nothing now. Very well, do you go and find legitimate employment within ten days; if you don't, and are called before me again, I shall find work for you; you can go, Mr. Smith. The ten days are up, and Smith has paid no attention to the Recorder's admonition, and is again before his Honor. "Well, Smith, you neither left the city nor found employment, as I directed; but went back to your old haunts and vocation. The Court regards you as a dangerous and suspicious person, without any visible means of support; and the sentence of the Court is that you be put to work for the space of thirty days from sunrise to sunset on the public streets of this city with a chain and ball to your foot, and at the expiration of your time you will be allowed ten days to leave the city and State, which, if you fail to do and are brought before me again I shall give you six months of the same service. The chain and ball and the gaze of the public as they passed by was too severe a dose for the outlaws, and the consequence was that they fled the city, and with a handful of police one could walk the streets of New Orleans at any hour in perfect safety, and the use of bars and bolts, lock and keys for private dwellings were almost forgotten. Will the all-powerful HERALD and the press generally of New York urge the experiment? It brought relief and safety to the citizens of New Orleans, and I believe it would work a remedy in New York. At all events it is worth a trial.

A READER OF THE HERALD SINCE 'TWAS BORN.

MORE TELEGRAPH.

Organization of the United States and Mexican Telegraph Company.

A meeting of corporators of the United States and Mexican Telegraph Company took place at the office of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, being present Major General W. F. Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., H. G. Norton, Marshall Lefferts, Cambridge Livingston, James F. Sandford, Robert J. Livingston, Edward S. Sandford. The meeting was organized by the election of General W. F. Smith, temporary President; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., Secretary.

After the charter had been read General Smith proposed that the meeting nominate thirteen directors, seven of them to hold office for one year and six for two years. The motion was seconded by H. J. Norton and carried. Six more directors were nominated as honorary directors, for which the following were proposed by General Smith:—Señor Mariscal, Secretary of State of Mexico; Señor Blas Balcarcel, Minister of Fomento; Sir John C. B. Bay, Rear Admiral of the English Navy; Thomas Hughes, Esq., Member of Parliament; Señor Juan José Baz, of Mexico; Señor Juan Manuel de Sevilla, of Vera Cruz.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President of the Board of Directors.

The President immediately called a meeting of the directors, a quorum being present. The following persons were nominated directors of the company:—W. F. Smith, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., John Jacob Astor, H. G. Norton, Marshall Lefferts, Cambridge Livingston, James T. Sandford, Robert J. Livingston, Edward S. Sandford, W. Orton, M. Delafield, David Henry Haight, W. B. Dinsmore.

On motion of the chairman the Board proceeded to the election of president, vice president, treasurer, secretary and engineer.

A vote being taken by ballot Robert J. Livingston was elected president, W. F. Smith vice president, Marshall Lefferts engineer, Alexander Hamilton, Jr., secretary. The meeting then adjourned.

THE KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company has replied to the meeting of indignant policy holders, the report of whose proceedings was published in yesterday's HERALD, by circulating the official report upon their affairs of Mr. G. W. Miller, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York. This report bears date as recently as April 29, 1871, and shows that the company is in a highly flourishing condition. The liabilities are set down at $6,845,095 26, against assets of $7,626,974 85. The Superintendent further states that he has disallowed every doubtful item in the balance sheet, though from many of them the company will probably realize additional funds. The "note system" has also been rapidly investigated and its soundness thoroughly established. The Superintendent concludes as follows:—

Complaints have been made against this as well as other companies of a want of fairness and liberality toward policy holders; but so far as the facts appear from my investigation I find that the Knickerbocker has honorably and promptly met and discharged all legitimate claims, the gross sum paid for such claims upon policies since its organization amounting to $2,851,899, besides dividends paid to policy holders amounting to $853,434. In view of all the facts disclosed I feel warranted in saying that the company is entitled to public confidence.

The company state in addition that the present agitation against them has been mainly set on foot by policy holders who have by their own negligence allowed their policies to lapse, and have then been indignant because the company have been compelled, in justice to their other customers, to insist on their strict legal rights. The company has demanded in such cases that the policy holder should submit to a fresh medical examination before allowing the policy to be resumed, and the justice of doing this is self-apparent.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

On the night of the 17th of April John Donnolly, a bartender, entered a porter house kept by Mrs. Fanny Lavelle, a widow, at the corner of Gold and Water streets, and called for something to drink. He was acquainted with the proprietress, and she, seeing that he was under the influence of liquor, refused to give him anything. He waited around until she closed up the saloon and then he pulled out a pistol and discharged it at her three times. She was so badly injured that she was unable to appear in the court until yesterday. The prisoner was taken before Justice Walsh yesterday, and after hearing Mrs. Lavelle's testimony held him to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, May 4, 1871.

When the Filkins case was concluded his counsel asked an adjournment of the court till to-day, in order that they might prepare a bill of exceptions, but they have notified Judge Learned that they will proceed no further with the case.

The dwelling house of Theodore Miller, East Albany, took fire this morning and was consumed. The inmates had a narrow escape with their lives. Mr. Miller's loss is $4,000. The dwelling adjoining, belonging to Michael Horan, was also burned. Loss $3,000.

THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of New Capitol Commissioners, as now constituted, held their first meeting in Albany on Tuesday. All the Commissioners were present, viz.—Delos De Wolf, C. M. De Pew, William C. Kingsley, E. A. Merritt, William A. Rice and Hamilton Harris. In the morning the Commissioners subscribed to the oath of office in the office of the Secretary of State, and then made an inspection of the new Capitol building. At three o'clock in the afternoon a formal meeting was held. Hamilton Harris was chosen President of the Board, and William A. Rice, Treasurer. The Board resolved to appoint an assistant treasurer, a paymaster, and other minor officers in connection with the work, but no persons were agreed upon for these positions.

SHARP FINANCIAL OPERATIONS.

Extensive Forgeries in Lynchburg, Va.—A Merchant Absconds With Large Sums of Money—He Leaves for Europe, Never to Return.

LYNCHBURG, Va., May 2, 1871.

On Thursday last quite a sensation was created in the business circles of this city by the discovery of numerous alleged forgeries, which were committed by a former prominent merchant, Mr. Ambrose Woodruff, well known as the senior partner of the late firm of Woodruff & Co., grocers and commission merchants. Mr. Woodruff has for years past been largely connected with the trade of this city, and has always occupied a high position in society, as well as being a leader in mercantile transactions. It was known that he had recently been engaged in some very heavy financial operations, and for three or four months past had been so

PECUNIARILY EMBARRASSED

that he failed to meet his monetary engagements that suffered his paper to go to protest. Notwithstanding this, however, he was regarded as an honorable and correct business man, who was possessed of sufficient means to extricate himself from his financial difficulties, and the reasons he assigned to his creditors for his failure to fulfil his obligations allayed suspicion and led them into the impression that he would eventually be able to pay out. Thus matters remained until Sunday, the 23d of April, when Mr. Woodruff left this city, ostensibly to go east for a few days on private business, and [illegible] nothing was heard from him until Thursday last, when his brother received a letter from him, dated New York, announcing his purpose to sail for Europe,

NEVER TO RETURN.

The intelligence was received with no ordinary degree of surprise, as neither his family nor friends had had any intimation of his intention to cross the ocean. The news among his creditors naturally gave rise to suspicion, which then led to an examination of his transactions with each, and then the glaring fact became disclosed that he had perpetrated a number of forgeries, the full extent of which are not yet known. It is estimated that the loss suffered by the mercantile community here will reach

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

over sixty thousand having already been ascertained. Mr. George T. Pleasants and Mr. John M. Pleasants, of Amherst county, are the gentlemen whose names were forged—the former being the father-in-law of the absconding merchant. The banks and brokers of this city are sufferers in a limited way, in various amounts, ranging from $500 to $5,000. All the funds were not accomplished by forgery. Large amounts placed in the hands of Woodruff as guardian—much of it being borrowed by him on false representations, and obtained by breaches of trust—were also spirited away. Among the losers I find that the People's Savings Bank suffers to the tune of [illegible] certain, and probably $4,000; the First National Bank [illegible] only—another note it holds for $1,000 being genuine; the Lynchburg National Bank, [illegible]; Messrs. Miller & Franklin, bankers, [illegible]; Messrs. Woodruff & Spence, brokers, [illegible]. Mr. P. A. Krise, broker, has had an attachment of [illegible] levied on Woodruff's property to cover his loss. A. M. and D. P. Woodruff, brothers of the alleged forger, lose [illegible]; Robert Matthews, [illegible]; Mrs. [illegible], [illegible]; Lee, Thayer & Co., [illegible], and a case of

PECULIAR HARDSHIP

is that of Mrs. George W. [illegible], who had loaned Woodruff [illegible], the savings of years as a boarding house keeper. It is impossible to say how much of the amounts already ascertained and believed to be lost was realized on genuine endorsements, or how many and what amount of the notes given are spurious. The farm of the forger in Amherst county, which is moderately appraised, has been levied on to meet these liabilities; but there were already previous mortgages on it to a considerable amount—probably to the full value of it. A meeting of the creditors of Woodruff was held last night to ascertain the actual status of his financial transactions, at which a proposition was submitted by his brother

TO ASSUME THE PAYMENT

of $30,000 to the creditors in ten instalments, bearing six per cent interest, provided they would relinquish all claims whatever against the forger and against Woodruff & Co. In the event this proposition is declined then the brother proposes to surrender all the property of every kind belonging to each of the Woodruffs, the creditors to give a full release, but the dowers of the respective wives of the Woodruffs to be retained. A committee was appointed to ascertain the entire indebtedness and report to the creditors.

A SUSPECTED TRANSACTION.

Among the alleged forgeries many will startle the people here still more if discovered and confirmed. Ambrose R. Woodruff was appointed guardian for the infant heirs of Samuel Miller, deceased, six in number, and Dr. Miller in his will bequeathed to them about $78,000 each. The legacy consisted principally of coupon bonds, and it has not yet transpired whether Woodruff has tampered with them, as he did with all other moneys that came into his hands. If he has the defalcation will be enormous. The affair causes universal regret here on account of the high and honorable position of his relatives in society, though, of course, no reproach can attach to them.

THE BREAK IN THE ERIE CANAL.

Large Forces Engaged in Reconstructing the Embankment—Strike Among the Laborers—Three Dollars a Day Demanded by the Workmen—The Military Called Out to Repress Disturbance.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., May 4, 1871.

Since my letter of Sunday rapid progress has been made towards reconstructing the embankment at the great break in the Erie Canal here. The embankment on each side of the gap has been scraped in and the bottom of the chasm raised fifteen feet. Twelve hundred men were employed and 300 teams. Early Sunday a shanty was constructed, which now contains fifty horses, with hay to supply them. Another was erected for cooking purposes, food being cooked by steam. A tent, 80 feet by 150 feet, contains 200 horses. Another of similar size is used as a refreshment saloon and dining place.

At noon to-day the men made a strike, demanding three dollars per day for labor and eight dollars for teams. About nine hundred are willing to work at the present rate; the others, however, insist that work shall be stopped till their demands are acceded to. The contractor (Seeley) sent the following despatch to Rochester at noon to-day, expecting trouble from the strikers:—

TO MAJOR BRIGGS AND MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAMS.—The men have struck on the breaks. Send one or two companies here by the first train to protect the men who want to work. If not in time for the two o'clock train send a special train without delay. I want them to stay over night. LEWIS SEELEY.

The following was received in answer, dated 3:10 P. M.:—

The companies are gathering. Is there now a necessity for their rushing the break? CHARLES W. BRIGGS, Mayor.

The reply sent was—"Yes! immediately." The following despatch in reply to one from the reporter of the HERALD was received this evening:—

We leave at 5:30 with two companies armed and equipped. We will take tents if we can get them ready. CAMPBELL, Sheriff.

The Excitement Increasing—Arrival of State Troops in Fairport.

FAIRPORT, May 4, 1871.

The excitement is on the increase. At 8:40 General Clark, Colonel Bretzel and several staff officers of the Fifty-fourth regiment arrived here with part of two companies, in all 160 men, under the immediate command of Captains Henderson and Schoer. They at once formed in the street and marched to the scene of the disturbance, leaving a guard at the depot to protect their baggage, consisting of tents, &c.

Repairs on the Canal Impeded by the Rains—A Whiskey Riot and Strike for Higher Wages.

ROCHESTER, May 4, 1871.

Rain has fallen steadily since yesterday noon. Work on the break in the canal is nearly suspended, as the rain has made the roads bad for hauling earth. The prospects now are that the break will not be repaired as soon as expected. Canal Commissioners Fay, Chapman and Wright and Auditor Dayton are here, intending to visit the break if the weather will permit.

The latest reports state that the fighting was not of a serious nature, and that no one was killed or seriously wounded. The people of Fairport were very much alarmed, but the presence of the national guards will reassure them as to their safety.

The rains this forenoon prevented all work, and whiskey being brought into the ranks occasioned a strike for higher wages. Those who have come from the break this evening say that little trouble is anticipated to-morrow.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN NEW ORLEANS.

Three Men to be Hung May 13.

Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, has issued the death warrant of Martin Worm, sentenced to death for murder, and Vincent Bayonne, alias Saragodas, and Pedro Abriel, sentenced to death for the same offence. The three men will be hanged together in New Orleans on the 13th of May. Martin Worm killed Mathias Fisher July 6, 1870, and was convicted on the 16th of August following, and sentenced to death on the 18th of October last. Vincent Bayonne, alias Saragodas, and Pedro Abriel were indicted for the murder of one Ambrosia, whose first name was unknown, on the 8th day of May, 1869, and tried in March, 1870, when the jury rendered a verdict of guilty. A new trial was asked for and refused. They were sentenced to death by hanging on the 15th of October, 1870. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, where the judgment of the First District Court was affirmed.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Outlook from a Pennsylvania Standpoint.

Claims of Sherman, Geary, Hancock, Walker, Meade and Others Discussed.

The Labor Reform Party in the Field.

HARRISBURG, May 3, 1871.

The bidding for the succession to President Grant is beginning to be spirited. Last week the military hero, General Sherman, bid high for democratic favor. This week Governor Geary addressed the members of the labor unions in Harrisburg from the balcony of Bolton's Hotel on Saturday night; the right supporter of the noble Geary on the occasion will be R. F. Trevellick, and the Governor will make a bid for the support of the 250,000 members of the workingmen's Orders in this State. Governor Geary's party will be the labor reform party, and his platform will be declared next Saturday night.

The headquarters of democracy in this State is at Bolton's Hotel; not a republican member of the Senate or House boards there, while three-fourths of the democrats of both houses make it their home for the legislative session. It is there the democrats hold their caucuses, and where they meet to jubilate over New Hampshire victories, and it is at this self-same democratic stronghold where Governor Geary speaks to the labor reformer. There is a wonderful amount of significance in this coming speech, preceded, as it is, by the statement of the President of the Labor Union in this city, under date of May 2, in which he says:—"We have, and still are, uniting ourselves together for mutual protection from aggregated capital, and if we feel ourselves once strong enough to enter the political arena, we will put the labor reform ticket in the field, not with politicians on it, but with the names of the hard-fisted sons of toil, whom we know we can trust. We may unite the political man with us, but he must sit in the hind end of the cart; he can never expect to hold the reins; that time with us is past." Governor Geary prides himself upon being a hard-fisted son of toil, and the working men having tried him and found him true, with the platform he will lay down on the 6th there can be no question about their trusting him.

The republican members of both houses agree upon one thing—that is, the renomination of General Grant; among the fifty-five members in the House and the sixteen in the Senate, there is not a dissenting voice in that respect; therefore they are perfectly calm on that subject. They are not serene, however, upon the questions of tariff and taxes. Boutwell's financial policy annoys them and the conflicting elements that have arisen between the republicans of the Eastern and Western States disturb them very seriously. As the administration is responsible for high tariff and taxes the democrats have no lot in the issues that distract the republicans, but they are as sorely distressed in another respect. They are without a candidate for the Presidency, and it is beginning to give them great concern, and frequently within the last few days have they put the question to one another, "Who can we nominate that will carry Pennsylvania?" and the answer comes not yet. A prominent democratic general in the late rebellion put the question to a number of the members of the Senate and House a few evenings since, and has yet to receive an answer; the nearest approach to an answer was from a leading member of the House, who said, "Gentlemen, it is clearly my opinion we are not yet done with Governor Geary; his severe criticism of General Grant in calling out the military in Philadelphia last fall, to aid in the election of the republican ticket, his fight with the wealthy corporation of this State in behalf of the working men, and his outspoken denunciation of Grant's St. Domingo scheme, will be taken seriously into consideration by thoughtful men of our party."

The fact is, the democracy believe there are but three or four men in the country who can carry Pennsylvania against General Grant, viz.:—General Sherman, Governor Geary, and Generals Meade and Hancock. Meade is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, and he won't do. Sherman's devastation of the sacred soil of Georgia, they fear, will lose them that and other Southern States, and it is too much of a risk to take him. Hancock lacks statesmanship, an essential feature in democratic politics—and, treat it as they will, they cannot get far away from the labor reformer, John W. Geary.

Colonel A. K. McClure, the clearest headed politician in the State, says "to be successful the democracy must make their choice between Governor Geary and Governor Walker of Virginia."

In addition to the election of a President we elect in this State next year a Governor and a Legislature that will choose a successor to General Cameron. If the Legislature should be democratic Colonel William Wallace, Speaker of the Senate and Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee will be the man. If the Legislature is not democratic Butler B. Strang, of Tioga, the leader in the House, will be the most formidable candidate against Senator Cameron. Colonel A. K. McClure will most probably carry off the palm, and I will tell you why in a few weeks hence, after the republican nominations are made in this State.

For Governor the republicans put forward General Harry White, whose familiar acquaintance with Libby makes him popular in his county—Indiana; General Hartranft, of Montgomery county, Auditor General of the State; Winthrop W. Ketchum, of Luzerne, and Senator Graham, of Allegheny.

The democrats have had, until recently, but one candidate—General George Washington Cass, of Allegheny—but the uprising of the workingmen has dashed his Gubernatorial prospects to atoms. His connection with railroad corporations—being several years president of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago road—is sufficient to alienate the workingmen from him, and it is not improbable the gallant soldier, the genial gentleman, the learned lawyer and the friend of the workingmen—Dick Coulter—will be the standard bearer of the democracy in the Gubernatorial campaign next year.

POLITICAL NOTES—LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Albany *Argus* says the republican papers treat the addresses of the republican members of the Legislature with silent contempt. The *Argus* is apt to be prejudiced, but it speaks the truth in this instance. The only notice of any particular importance that has been taken of the address we find in an interior Pennsylvania paper, which comments upon it in a manner that exhibits lamentable ignorance of New York politics.

The Albany *Journal* thinks it quite likely, as its "shrewd friend" of the Buffalo *Commercial* suggests, that the Buffalo *Courier* means nothing, so far as persons are concerned, in its [illegible] performances around Lyman Trumbull. Nevertheless, we want, says the *Journal*, to put such professions of progressive policy on record, so that when these papers, at the critical time, come to the support of an out-and-out democrat and a retrogressive policy, the hollowness of their specious pretences will be all the more apparent.

The Albany *Journal* brings in a heavy bill of indictment against the metropolis. It says:—

The pigeon holes of the District Attorney's office in New York are filled with indictments which are not prosecuted. They are simply held as a rod *in terrorem* over the heads of the villains to keep them faithful in the political traces. So long as they do the work of their masters they run at large in their criminal career.

The Memphis *Avalanche* has conceived a slight dislike of carpet-baggers. The *Avalanche* alludes to this fraternity in the following choice extract:—"The miserable politician and the loud-mouthed demagogue, who wears an affidavit face, whose own dirty record he is striving to conceal by the shreds torn from a battle flag he never followed, is an enemy to the peace of the country. He feeds on poisons like Mithridates, and swallows hell itself by the half acre." Carpet-baggers have certainly exhibited astonishing powers of deglutition, but it is questionable if any specimen of that tribe can be produced who is equal to the task allotted them by the *Avalanche*. "Half an acre of hell" is good, but it is a tremendous swallow.

General Butler was in this city yesterday, and took a chop at the Astor House. The Springfield *Republican* discusses Butler and other political manipulators in Massachusetts in this wise, which will answer our present purpose:—

Butler and Loring have not yet settled who shall be Governor of Massachusetts. A Washington letter in the New York *World* bulletins their latest negotiations and declarations. Butler offers Loring the mission to Berlin if he will get out of the way. But Loring says he will take it after the Governorship, and insists on the fulfilment of their original bargain. Butler is perplexed, and comes home to Massachusetts to take observations and see what can be done.

Butler has not spoken on General Sherman as the democratic nominee for the Presidency. Will he touch on the topic in his forthcoming address to his colored brethren in the East?

The Springfield *Republican*, whose editor Jim Fisk, Jr., put in Ludlow street jail on a certain occasion, says:—

There is nothing like taking time by the forelock, in politics as well as anything else. The admirers and supporters of "Boss" Tweed at New York have already had a "convention" and recommended him "enthusiastically" as State Senator from the Fourth district again. Why don't they elect him at once, too, and have the whole farce over?

How would a convention of the inmates of Ludlow vote on such a question?

Massachusetts and Prohibition—The Beer Vote.

[From the Boston Transcript, May 3.]

The vote in the Commonwealth yesterday on the question of legalizing the sale of lager beer and ale might be profitably studied by the friends of prohibition. In the cities of Cambridge and Chelsea, the "inordinate" thirst of whose citizens can be easily assuaged in Boston, the decision by a small majority is against the legal sale of any description of malt liquors, Cambridge is nominally thrown to the side of anti-toleration by the meagre preponderance of fourteen. This equal division of public sentiment is practically a verdict against prohibition. Can 844 citizens expect to enforce a law against 830, when probably one-half of the first mentioned number drink the article prohibited or something stronger on especial occasions? Lawrence, Worcester, Springfield, besides a great number of towns in which no town meetings were held yesterday, permit the legal sale of the lighter form of spirituous liquors included within the terms of beer and ale. The popular opinion of the State is as adverse as ever to a system of prohibitory legislation, which makes a few irresponsible officers the principal official guardians of morality in the community, and leaves to their caprice, or perhaps not unpurchased judgment, the power of dictating the conditions upon which a traffic shall continue which the statutes seemingly outlaw.

PERSONAL NOTES.

R. M. Field, manager of the Boston Museum, arrived home on Tuesday from Europe.

The colored men of Boston have completed their arrangements to meet Major General B. F. Butler at the Methodist church in North Russell street on Monday evening next.

Hon. Charles Sumner will remain in Washington until the close of the extra session of the Senate.

Chief Justice Chase will make a Western trip this week, and will *spend* some time at Bethesda Springs, Wisconsin.

Captain Henry P. Wade, youngest son of Hon. B. F. Wade, has accepted a railway position at Omaha. Captain Wade accompanied his father to St. Domingo.

Solicitor General Bristow left Washington Territory with his family for Louisville, Ky., to be absent about two weeks.

The President expects to attend the meeting of the Army of the Potomac in Boston next week. Mrs. Grant will accompany him to visit their son Ulysses at Harvard.

Captain Joseph Amazeen, formerly in command of the cutter Agassiz, has been ordered to the command of revenue cutter Active, at New Bedford.

Hon. James Buffinton, member of Congress from Massachusetts, was in New Bedford on Tuesday.

United States Senator Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, was in Chicago last Saturday.

Vice President Colfax has returned to his home at South Bend, Ind.

FOREIGN PERSONAL GOSSIP.

——Rochefort calls M. Thiers an incorrigible old drunkard.

——Dr. Döllinger is about to publish a new pamphlet against the dogma of infallibility.

——Prince Orloff has been designated for the post of Russian Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin.

——The Emperor and Crown Prince of Germany, according to the German papers, will shortly pay a visit to the Czar.

——M. Megy, one of the hard-fisted men of Marseilles, is the director of the revolutionary movement in that city.

——Dr. Döllinger's rumored retirement from his spiritual functions is contradicted by the Augsburg *Allgemeine Zeitung*.

——The Emperor of Russia will go this year to Germany to attend the silver wedding of his sister, the Queen of Wurtemberg.

——M. Frankel, a Prussian, and a shining light of the International Society, has been elected a member of the Paris Commune.

——The widow of Seroff, the Russian composer, has had a pension of 1,000 roubles a year conferred on her by the Emperor Alexander.

——General Cluseret has promised Mr. Washburn to protect the Americans in Paris, saying:—"I shall perhaps one day need your protection."

——Duke de Persigny's body servant, named Fritz, was arrested the other day in Paris and taken to the Conciergerie by the Communists.

——The hundredth anniversary of Heinrich Zschokke, the German poet, was celebrated, a short time since, at Magdeburg, his native place.

——Sixty dollars is the munificent reward which the members of the Paris Commune receive from driving the capital of France to its destruction.

——Herr Edward Singer has received from the King of Wurtemberg the gold medal for art and science, in consideration of his services in the cause of music.

——The Crown Prince and Princess of Russia will take up their summer residence at Tzarskoe-Selo, where the Princess, who is in an interesting condition, will await the lucky family event.

——Citizen Felix Pyat accused citizen Rochefort of cowardice, upon which citizen Rochefort accused citizen Pyat of having received a bribe of 100,000 francs from the King of Prussia.

——Rochefort's *Mot d'Ordre* has the following about the crown jewels of France:—"If we were the Commune we should not scruple to negotiate even at a discount these useless ornaments."

——Peter von Hess, a German historical painter, died at Munich last month. The reputation of Hess was founded on his paintings of the battle fields of the German campaigns in France in 1814 and 1815.

——Monseigneur Bahdarian, recently made Patriarch of Cilicia and Catholicos of the Armenian Catholics, has sent, conjointly with his seven archbishops and bishops, a letter to Pope Pius, professing the strongest attachment to the Catholic Church.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Brooklyn Navy Yard.

The tugboat Catalpa came out of dry dock on the 1st instant, and the time honored old Hartford, of historic fame, will take her place. The Catalpa is a low pressure, vertical, direct acting engine, and one of the best in the navy. She is 250 tons burden, built of wood, live oak frame, and is a powerful towboat. Pilot Hill, who has been attached to the yard for some years, and one of the best pilots and steamboat captains in these waters, has charge of her. The glorious old Hartford, that wore the flag of Farragut at New Orleans, Grand Gulf, Vicksburg and Mobile, and bears scars from other actions, will be thoroughly overhauled. A new light spar deck will be added, the ship newly planked, she will receive new boilers and the engines be put in the best of order. The old Constitution is the only rival the Hartford has in brave deeds and honorable scars, and the noble Farragut's name will always be linked with the Hartford. His spirit will watch over the craft that carried him on to victory.

The Saratoga schoolship for the second class of midshipmen at Annapolis will be sent round to Annapolis by the 20th of the month. She has been put in good sailing trim, and has quarters for about sixty men. The Catalpa will take her round. Captain Woolsey, the executive officer, was detached to-day, the detachment to take effect on the 20th, and he is ordered up for examination for promotion.

Captain J. W. A. Nicholson, Navigation Officer, is ordered to proceed to Rio on the steamer that leaves on the 23d and relieve Captain S. D. Trenchard, in command of the flagship Lancaster. Captain Trenchard is ordered home for promotion.

The Board of Survey on the Tennessee has nearly completed its labors. The engines are the only defective part of the ship.

Naval Orders.

Captain Charles H. B. Caldwell is ordered to the New York Navy Yard; Captain William G. Temple is ordered to the Bureau of Ordnance; Lieutenant Commander Albert S. Barker is ordered to the Wachusett; Assistant Surgeon William H. McDonald, ordered to the Norfolk Navy Yard; Chief Engineer Charles E. De Valin, ordered to the Alaska; First Assistant Engineer Louis J. Allen to the Resaca, in the Pacific.

Captain B. Woolsey, detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered for examination for promotion; Surgeon D. R. Bannon, detached from the Naval Hospital at Pensacola and placed on waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer Elijah Laws, detached from the Resaca, and William H. King, from the Alaska, and ordered to return to the United States.

Commanders Henry Erben, Charles S. Norton and Robert Boyd, Jr.; Lieutenant Commander Charles H. Davis, Jr.; Lieutenant William W. Rhodes, and Masters R. E. Carmody and Henry B. Mansfield have been ordered to Key West for duty in removing ironclads to Philadelphia. Commander John Irwin has been ordered to duty in the coast survey.

HONORS TO A CENTENARIAN.—The centennial birthday of Stephen G. Philbrick, of Tamsworth, N. H., was commemorated with appropriate honors on the 13th instant. The village church was filled by the relatives and friends of the patriarch and very impressive ceremonies took place. The old gentleman was seated in front of the pulpit, and seemed to fully appreciate the interesting exercises. All of his children living, six in number, were present, and all testify to the ever cheerful countenance and kindly, affectionate words of their father, from their earliest remembrance. He has voted for every President and never been absent from town meeting but once. He is a ripe old citizen of the Granite State.

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NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 125

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 5th and 6th avs.—A WINTER'S TALE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th st.—Performances every afternoon and evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LIAR—AMERICANS IN PARIS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF DAMON AND PYTHIAS.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 Broadway.—COMEDY OF PLUCK.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 8th av. and 23d st.—LE PETIT FAUST.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—WHO SPEAKS FIRST—SCHNIDER.

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, No. 45 Bowery.—L'ALLEGAINE.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE CRITIC—A THOUSAND A YEAR.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, &C.—PEARL OF TOKAY.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF HONORS.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—HELP.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 585 Broadway.—SATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE.

BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 294 st., between 6th and 7th avs.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALISMS, NEGRO ACTS, &C.

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS, corner 28th st. and Broadway.—NEGRO MINSTRELSY, &C.

DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, May 5, 1871.

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TWO LIEUTENANTS AND SIX PRIVATES of the British army were drowned in Lake Ontario yesterday by the capsizing of a small boat.

SENATORS CAMERON AND MORTON are again in Washington. They both feel confident of an amicable treaty arrangement on the part of the Joint High Commission and a prompt ratification on the part of the Senate. The extra session commences on Wednesday next.

THE SURVIVING MEMBERS OF THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION and the Ninth Army corps propose to have a celebration in Boston on the 11th instant. Why not unite with the Army of the Potomac, make a grand thing of it, and at the same time invite some of their Southern brethren in arms to participate? General Sherman would not object.

HORACE GREELEY'S COMMITTEE have kicked entirely out of the Grant traces and taken to Fenton. They adopted resolutions yesterday eulogistic of Sumner and condemning his removal from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee in a dramatic tone of indignation that could have proceeded only from a disappointed office-seeker or a discarded office-holder. They also vented their indignation against St. Domingo; but doubtless St. Domingo and Grant can both stand these unkind cuts.

M. THIERS AND THE TEMPORAL POWER.—A cable despatch has it that M. Thiers is on all hands believed to be in favor of the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. In the appointment of his foreign Ministers he is said to have ignored the occupation of Rome by the Italians. He appointed one Minister to the Court of Victor Emmanuel at Florence, and another to the Court of the Holy Father at Rome. This is but another proof that the President of the French Assembly is not equal to the situation. His eyes are blinded, and he cannot see. His ears are stopped, and he cannot hear. But the world moves on; and M. Thiers will find out that not even he can resist it. While Bismarck lives no French army will ever return to Rome.

THE STATE OF KENTUCKY comes promptly to the front and gives the democracy a model to follow in their coming canvass. Her Democratic Convention, which represents nearly all the people in the State, has nominated P. H. Leslie for Governor and adopted a declaration of principles, which declares, among other greatly modified democratic doctrines, that the democratic party of the State pledges itself to put down all infractions of the law, whether Ku Klux or otherwise, by the power of the State courts and the stern administration of the State laws. Here is a good example, alike for Northern and Southern democrats. If there are Ku Klux in your States put them down yourselves. Kentucky gives the democracy a keynote, and we hold it best for their own harmony that the democracy of all sections attune themselves to it.

The President's Proclamation—Condition of the South—Are We to Have Another Civil War?

We publish in another part of the paper the President's proclamation to the Ku Klux of the South. True, this mysterious body is not named, and the language is in general terms addressed to the whole people, but the direct meaning is not left doubtful. The President begins by saying:—"The act of Congress entitled an act to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States and other purposes, approved April 20, 1871, being a law of extraordinary public importance, I consider it my duty to issue this my proclamation calling the attention of the people of the United States thereto," and so forth. This document is in the usual style, calling upon the officers of the government and citizens to enforce and abide by the law, and stating that the President will, as in duty bound, see that it be enforced everywhere to the extent of the power vested in the Executive. But the point here is, as the President says, that "inasmuch as the necessity therefor is well known to have been caused chiefly by persistent violations of the rights of citizens of the United States by combinations of lawless and disaffected persons in certain localities, lately the theatre of insurrection and military conflict, I do particularly exhort the people of those parts of the country to suppress all such combinations by their own voluntary efforts, through the agency of local laws, and to maintain the rights of all citizens of the United States, and to secure to all such citizens the equal protection of the laws." The law of Congress, as the President says, applies to all parts of the United States; but the proclamation is directed especially to the South, in consequence of the state of things existing there. It is mild, though firm in tone, and we hope it will have the effect of checking disorder, so as to prevent the use of military force. We must say, however, that this straining the power of the federal administration not only to put down insurrection, which is proper, but to force local communities to secure civil rights, is a new feature in our government. However, the law is on the statute book and the President has only to enforce it. We only hope he will do so prudently and wisely.

In connection with this subject of reported Ku Klux disorders the special despatch from our correspondent in South Carolina, which we published yesterday, indicates a state of things threatening, if not dangerous, in that part of the South. We hope there is more smoke than fire in the incidents mentioned—in the drilling, marching and equipping of the white men of the State; in the organization and parade of rifle clubs and fire companies, and in the reported secret activity of the "Committee of Public Safety" or Ku Klux on one side, and in the seemingly ominous parade of United States artillery, forges, caissons and other paraphernalia of war through the streets of Charleston, with the erection of barracks, sheds and other preparations for troops that were going into the city. We hope all this is only precautionary and a display of force on both sides for moral effect, rather than with a view to provoke hostilities or in expectation of anything so terrible. Still, a little spark, under such a state of things, might kindle a great conflagration. It behooves, therefore, both the United States authorities and the people of South Carolina to be prudent and reasonable, in order to avert such a possible calamity. If the fires of civil war should unhappily be lighted again there is no telling how far they may spread and what disasters and cost would be the result.

We published the other day the remarks that General Sherman made on the pretended or real Ku Klux disorders in the South, and gave him credit for knowing both what the real condition of the South is and the cause of whatever trouble exists. We are convinced that in this matter no better or more reliable authority could be found than the General of the Army. It would be well if the administration were to heed what he said about the South and Ku Klux. There is no doubt that radical politicians, both South and North, have greatly exaggerated the disorders in the Southern States, and have raised up a monstrous spectre that exists only in the imagination, either for political effect upon the conservative people of the country or to enable the administration to exercise military power previous to and pending the elections. Even the correspondents of radical Northern journals, writing from the South, confirm what General Sherman said about the pretended Ku Klux outrages being greatly exaggerated. Yet many of the radical and administration newspapers teem with reported Ku Klux horrors. Just at this crisis, too, General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, comes out to fan the flame by a statement to the Secretary of War of a number of outrages said to have been committed on freedmen and others in Mississippi, from what he deems trustworthy information. Details of the cases are given with apparent circumstantiality, and are intended, evidently, to help the government in the high-handed policy it has inaugurated. We do not know the source of General Howard's one-sided and *ex parte* information, and it is possible he may deem it trustworthy, as he says; but we do know that he is a rampant radical partisan and a servant of the administration. Any representations he may receive or make on the subject are likely to be highly colored in favor of his pet negroes and against the Southern whites.

While we are aware that disorders exist in the South, and that many of them spring from the secret so-called "Committee of Public Safety" or Ku Klux, and while we condemn them, as all good citizens should, we are convinced that they are over-estimated and that many of the ordinary crimes of violence there, such as occur in New York and other parts of the North, are wrongly attributed to the Ku Klux. How many frightful crimes of murder, rape, arson and other like crimes do we hear of being committed by negroes in the South. Yet what radical will admit there are negro Ku Kluxes? No doubt many of these crimes, when the perpetrators are not discovered, are attributed to the white Ku Klux. Nearly all the crimes committed by white men in the South, whether these men have any affiliation with secret societies or not, are said to be the work of the Ku Klux—all fit in so well to help the radical politicians to influence the public mind and to assist the party in its designs. And is another civil war to be the consequence of these political intrigues? Are the radicals, with the aid of the wretched scalawags and carpet-baggers in the South, going to follow the example of the Southern fire-eaters and plunge the country into another fratricidal war? Are we to have a military despotism fastened upon us through the conduct of knavish politicians? These are serious questions suggested by the existing state of things which every good citizen should ponder over.

We have advised over and over again the Southern white people to submit to the laws and the existing state of things, unpalatable as they may be, and to throw overboard their impracticable old secessionists, for the sake of peace and our common country. It is better to bear the ills they have than to fly to others they know not of. Their condition can only be made worse by resistance to the laws and the power of the federal government. At the same time it must be admitted that in some parts of the South, particularly in South Carolina, the white people have to bear a great deal. As the old saying goes, a worm when tread upon will turn. A people, however well or peaceably disposed, may be goaded to desperation. In many parts of the South, and especially in South Carolina, as our correspondent reports, the ruling power is absolutely in the hands of brutal and ignorant negroes, who cannot read or write and who have no conception of government, or, what is something worse, these negroes are under the control of corrupt and vile men, strangers to the soil and having no interest in common with the people—men, in fact, who are only there to plunder the people and to foment disorder for political ends. Let us imagine if we can the situation of intelligent white people—people of our own race and blood—under the state of things thus described by our correspondent and well known to exist. Still, we earnestly advise the Southerners, as we have advised them before, to obey the laws and patiently bear these evils till that brighter day shall dawn, which will surely come, when the country will be restored to peace, prosperity and a better government.

The War Against the Commune—Progress of the Siege of Paris.

Our latest despatches from the seat of war around Paris, while they contain nothing of a startling character, are in a measure significant. We are at a loss to understand why the movement of Marshal MacMahon with a corps of thirty thousand men against the Western *enceinte* of Paris was abandoned. Was it a feint to draw the attention of the insurgents on the south of the city from the attack upon the forts, in order to render an assault upon them successful, or was it given up for the reason that the general commanding had no faith in his men? We can hardly believe the latter, because in all the fighting that has taken place the government troops have shown the greatest animosity to the men of the insurgent army, and have fought with resolute determination and bravery. If it was a feint we can only surmise that it was abandoned because the insurgent positions were discovered not yet in a fit condition for assault. The siege drags; it is becoming monotonous; day after day passes without a change of any great importance. A position is stormed, carried and then abandoned because it is found to be untenable. An advance is made and then comes the halt; and so it goes slowly on. There may be, and doubtless are, very good reasons for all the delay, or else it would not occur. But we are at a loss to understand them. The reds are offering a most stubborn resistance, and fighting with an energy and determination worthy of a better cause; but by so doing they are only prolonging the misery of the inhabitants of Paris and adding to the distressed condition of France. They will have to be brought to submission by the Thiers government, or else by the Germans; and if they are wise they will not allow the latter to settle the disturbance.

The Italian Government and the Pope.

The Papal question daily acquires fresh interest. Our despatches from day to day from Europe show that while the climax is being steadily approached it is not yet reached. Amid the general confusion it is gratifying to know that the Italian government is really acting honestly by the Pope. The Papal Guarantees bill has just been accepted by the Italian Senate. When, some time ago, the bill was introduced into the Chamber of Deputies our opinion was that the Pope should encourage the proposed arrangement. We did not hesitate to express our opinion; and we did so all the more heartily that we believed that the Italian government was stretching a point in order to make peace with the Pope and his invincible adviser, Cardinal Antonelli. The bill endorsed by the Chamber of Deputies has now, to all intents and purposes, been sanctioned by the Senate. Once more, speaking in the interests of the Pope, we say: accept the situation. The arrangement may not be to the Holy See in every respect satisfactory; but the presumption is that so satisfactory an arrangement will never again be possible. The bill provides for the payment in full of all the liabilities of the Holy See and secures the comfort of the Holy Father in Rome. What more can be got? As things now are it is all in vain to talk of the line of the Po and the Neapolitan frontier. Antonelli must pull in his horns and bow to facts. If Antonelli will not be reasonable, we advise the Holy Father, for whom we have a high personal regard, to call to his aid a more sensible adviser. Italy is doing well, and the Pope must not, on any account, leave Rome.

THE BEER QUESTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts has just taken a vote upon the question whether the sale of beer shall be allowed in the several cities, towns and villages. In the larger cities, such as Worcester, Lynn, Lawrence, Springfield and some others of lesser note, the beer vote prevailed. In Salem, New Bedford, Cambridge and some others the sale of beer was disallowed by the popular vote. It is noticeable that in all places where the German element prevailed the vote was in favor of the sale of beer. The next election will probably bring some prominent Massachusetts politicians to the bier.

Our Correspondence from France.

We publish in another page of this morning's issue a batch of letters from the HERALD's correspondents in Paris, Versailles and Rouen. The picture of Paris which our correspondent draws is melancholy in the extreme. Misery in every shape, wretchedness and riot everywhere prevail throughout the once orderly and beautiful capital of France. Men, throwing aside all regard for the good will or respect of their fellow men, have become murderers and thieves, and women forgetting their sex don men's attire to participate in the wild tumult of riot which rages within the walls of the ill-fated city. Barricaded streets, deserted houses and desecrated churches everywhere meet the eye. The dreadful sufferings of women and children have so often been described by the correspondents of the press that people almost weary of reading these agonizing tales of wretchedness and misery. As people would fly from a plague-stricken city so with the Parisians, they fly from once happy homes, in order to shun the rule which weighs Paris to the earth before the demoralized men who influence the course of the Commune. And this is Paris of to-day. The power which attempts to stay this race to ruin makes but slight headway. From the HERALD correspondent at Versailles we are informed that the same lack of organization and the same miserable organization which lost Napoleon his empire prevail at the present time in the armies of the republic. Worse than this, there is no attempt to alter this state of affairs. Carelessness, neglect and incompetency are painfully evident on the part of the officers in subordinate positions. When such examples are set by officers what may be expected from the men whom they are supposed to teach and to control? Results tell heavily against the army of France. An organized mob holds the capital of the nation and bids defiance to the whole country. Outside the walls of Paris commanders such as MacMahon, Vinoy, L'Admirault and Canrobert endeavor to break into the capital and bring the insurgents to terms. Opposed to them are the mushroom generals of the Commune, and their success is established from the fact that still they control Paris, and the Communal army, though diminished in numbers, is still defiant. The lesson which this struggle teaches will, we feel, be not lost on the revolutionary elements which are to be found in every capital of Europe. In Rouen another of the HERALD correspondents, by mingling with the rank and file of the German army in that vicinity, ascertained the sentiments of the army of occupation on the present situation in France. They anxiously desire peace between the Commune and the republic. They have no heart to meddle in the domestic strife, and that they long for its close does not admit of a doubt, as its termination will bring nearer the day when they will return to their homes beyond the Rhine in the dear old Fatherland.

The Trial of Foster—The Latest Delay.

The first of a long series of quibbles by which the stern justice of the law is to be dilated in the case of Foster, charged with the murder of Mr. Putnam on a street car, put in its appearance in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, when the prisoner was called on to plead. His counsel entered a special plea, objecting to Judge Cardozo on the ground that he, having been designated by law one of the justices to hold the General Term, could not sit in Oyer and Terminer. The plea was promptly overruled by Judge Cardozo, who quoted precedents to sustain his view of the matter, and then the prisoner pleaded not guilty. District Attorney Garvin announced himself ready to proceed at once, but was willing to grant some delay to prisoner's counsel if they desired it, to prepare their case. They asked only a week, saying that they had associate counsel with whom they must consult, and that some delay was necessary in view of the excited state of the public mind in regard to the pending case. Judge Cardozo granted them until Thursday next, but remarked that no verdict could be obtained in his court by passion, prejudice or extraneous influence. The case was accordingly set down for Thursday next, and a panel of five hundred jurors was directed for that day.

The law will, of course, always be obstructed by quibbles and delays. The people do not object to legitimate delays; they do not ask for instant and inconsiderate vengeance upon the malefactors who render the common walks of life in this city a daily gauntlet of danger. They are willing to accord to Foster every chance for life that his terrible act has left him. If he is innocent they will gladly hail any proof of it that he can show. But where quibbles and technicalities are seized upon merely to gain time, and with no ultimate view of proving innocence, or even of ameliorating the odium of crime, the people are apt to become impatient, and to feel that the very laws operate against their own protection, and by dilution and weak administration become objects of mere mockery where they should serve as objects of stern warning. A straightforward, honest trial is all that the people ask now in regard to William Foster—one uninfluenced not only by unseemly prejudices and passion on the part of the populace, but uninfluenced also by tricks and quibbles on the part of the lawyers.

THE SULTAN AND THE KHEDIVE.—It is said that the Khedive of Egypt is about to make a visit to Constantinople to pay his respects to his lord and master the Sultan. The Khedive has become a troublesome vassal. Said Pacha, the predecessor of the present Khedive, is believed to have been poisoned in Constantinople by a mysterious drug known only to the physicians of the Sublime Porte. The poison is slow but effective. Said Pacha reached home after his visit to his master, but only to die. Is not Ismail Pacha afraid?

POOR SPITE.—M. Thiers, as will be seen by a reference to our telegraphic columns, refuses to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany. Bismarck thinks it mean and unwise. As we understand it, Bismarck is right, not Thiers. Bad temper, however, is seldom wise; and this is all we can say for M. Thiers and France. A more magnanimous policy on the part of the French President would have been to his own advantage.

General Sherman for the Presidency—A Radical Demurrer.

The late speech of General Sherman at New Orleans on the Ku Klux Klans is styled, by our radical contemporary the *Trombone*, as "the last democratic godsend." Moreover, our Chappaqua philosopher is evidently somewhat alarmed at our presentation to the democracy of General Sherman as their man of all men for 1872, for the man of Chappaqua devotes a whole editorial column to the task of scaring off the democracy from the great Union soldier. Thus we are told that in his political ideas he is "absurd and fantastic;" that his political utterances are fascinating because "they are so honestly and naively ignorant—so destitute of any connection with known facts—so confident and cock-sure of his own powers and his own sagacity;" that politically, in short, he is a great blunderer, and would make a bad President for all of us, and particularly bad for Boss Tweed and Tammany Hall. But we all know what was said against each in his day by the opposition touching the capabilities for the White House of Generals Jackson, Harrison, Taylor and Grant, and we all know how each of those popular soldiers passed the test of a Presidential election. Remembering, too, how the democracy, on the same general platform, beat General Scott with General Pierce, we incline to think that they might, on the same general platform (the issues of the war), beat even General Grant with General Sherman, especially as General Grant has had one term given him in the White House.

We know how triumphantly General Harrison was sung into the Presidency with such songs as

Tippecanoe and Tyler too.

But what was Harrison's little Indian fight of Tippecanoe compared with Sherman's "march to the sea?" Why, the democracy with such bands of minstrels as Tammany Hall could put into the field on that "march to the sea" could sing General Sherman triumphantly all round the Union and down through the middle to Washington. We can imagine how some such campaign chorus as this would ring through the land:—

And how did bold Sherman go down to the sea?
He went like a fighting Cherokee
From the Tennessee to the Chattahoochee,
To the Ocmulgee and the Oconee,
To the Ohoopee and the Cannouchee,
And thence across the Ogeechee,
To the sea, to the sea!
And that's the way Sherman went down to the sea.

Let the democracy try Tecumseh Sherman, and try him on that chorus, with all the Indian embellishments due to the head chief of the Wigwam, and, our word for it, they will repeat the "log cabin and hard cider" campaign of 1840.

Woman Suffrage in the British Parliament—A Serious Question.

While the agitation of woman suffrage appears to be dying out, from the exhaustion of its advocates or of their financial supplies, it is a remarkable fact that this cause of woman's rights is impressing itself among the new reform movements upon the British Parliament. The late proceedings in the House of Commons on this question of woman suffrage, as an indication of the aggressive spirit of the age upon old ideas, is deserving of more than a passing notice.

These questions are suggested from the facts before us:—What is there in old feudal England in this woman's rights movement to induce Mr. Jacob Bright, in the Commons, to make an earnest and elaborate speech in support of a motion for the second reading of the bill for enfranchising women? And why is it that Mr. Gladstone, *de facto* the head of the British government, should suggest a compromise upon this question, upon the Italian idea of female suffrage, founded upon property, but exercised by proxy? And how is it that in the vote upon the second reading of this woman suffrage bill, when there were probably at least some three or four hundred of the six hundred members of the Commons present, how is it that the majority against the bill was only sixty-nine, at this early stage of the agitation in England?

In answer to these questions our theory is that Mr. Jacob Bright and the radical liberals of England are urging the general enfranchisement of women because they believe that in the acquisition of this vote they will be able to carry through Parliament such measures of reform as will sweep away all that remains of the old feudal system—aristocracy, Church, State and all. On the other hand, if Mr. Gladstone proposes a compromise, it is just that compromise on woman suffrage best calculated to maintain the aristocracy and Church and State. In his proposition we have a sort of confession of the strength and danger of this woman's rights movement against old England and of the rising power of young England on the broad issues of popular rights and popular institutions. We see in all these things that the glorious success of our Union cause against Jeff Davis and his Southern pro-slavery confederacy, and against old England, has initiated a revolutionary movement by young England which already promises the ultimate triumph even of the woman's suffrage agitation.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION, in the new light that has so far been thrown upon it by the researches of an investigating committee, now remains in that unusual position where the scattering votes decide the choice. Errors have been discovered in the returns sufficient to give English just three more votes than Jewell, and to indicate eleven votes as scattering. This leaves English without his required majority and throws the election into the Legislature, where Jewell is sure to be chosen. Scattering shot sometimes does extraordinary damage in battle, especially where sharp and desperate charges are made or the opposing forces come into close quarters; and such were the distinguishing features of this great Connecticut battle. A plurality of three in a vote of more than ninety-five thousand shows sharp work.

A CORONER'S JURY IN BUFFALO have felt bold enough to speak out against the New York Central Railroad and charge the death of a victim of a runover accident to the carelessness and negligence of that company. The friends of the dead man will at once commence suit against the railroad. Little matters like these may be the commencement of a strong and successful war of the people upon the giant corporation of the country—a war that may teach them more respect for the rights of the public.

Dr. Dollinger and the Papacy—A New Era in Prospect for the Catholic Religion.

The Christian world is on the eve of a momentous crisis. The declaration of Dollinger may mark a new era in the history of the Roman Catholic Church equal in importance to that of Luther in the fifteenth century. Already we see the grave solicitude of the head of the Roman Catholic Church and his adherents plainly manifesting itself in the strenuous endeavor to bring "the erring brother" back to his allegiance. Nor is this all. The Sovereign of Bavaria has openly encouraged and supported the Dollinger movement by prohibiting the publication of the dogma of Papal infallibility upon the ground that it presented "great danger to the political and social foundations of the State." We published last Sunday the address to the King of Bavaria by the citizens in Munich repudiating the new doctrine "as dangerous to the constitution of the State, because it makes the bishops papal prefects and passive instruments of a boundless Papal power." We now give a translation of the reply of the Archbishop of Munich in his pastoral letter to the clergy and the flock of his diocese. He does not disguise his alarm at the preponderance of the Dollinger party in Munich and its influence with the King of Bavaria, and looks upon the address of the citizens as a declaration of war against the Catholic Church.

The movement has been inaugurated by a man whom his high position in the Church and his great learning have rendered famous among the theologians of Germany. How is the Pontiff to act under the present circumstances? His Holiness cannot convoke another Council to reconsider the decision of the first. The thing would be quite out of the question. Such a step would deprive the decrees of the Church of their moral and spiritual influence and reduce the proceedings of the late Council to a solemn farce. Even the admission of the possibility of such a concession would be a flagrant contradiction of the dogma of infallibility and destroy its value at once. To the head of the Roman Catholic Church and his advisers there remains no choice but to abide by the "declaration of infallibility" and maintain it at all hazards. Those bishops who opposed this doctrine when before the Council, but subsequently acquiesced in the vote of the majority, will probably observe the same course. Will, on the other hand, Dr. Döllinger retract? From the past career of the man—his age, great learning, the boldness with which he has expressed his opinions—we cannot but answer this question in the negative. He has the unqualified support of the King of Bavaria and the citizens of Munich. The movement has already assumed a formidable aspect and cannot be considered a mere secession of priests and professors. Unlike the brilliant discourses of Father Hyacinthe, which only made a passing impression, Döllinger's declaration has taken a firm root among the thinking masses of Germany. The opposition to the decrees of the Vatican has sprung up in a country renowned for faithful attachment to the Roman Catholic Church. Whither will this controversy lead? Perhaps to an open schism. It may give birth to a new religion under the name of a Reformed Catholic Church. We forbear giving any opinion as to the merits of the controversy on either side. We have only to consider the momentous prospects involved in the case.

Within the last five years mighty events have unrolled themselves and crowded upon each other with a rapidity unparalleled by any former period of history. It took about half a century for Protestantism to establish and emancipate itself in Europe. The war about a paltry province had seven years' duration. Compare this with the grand changes in our own time. The war of 1866 between two mighty Powers fighting for the supremacy of Germany did in reality only last about a fortnight, while the deadly duel between France and Germany was settled in a few months. May not the impending controversy, which portends a great change in the relations of the Catholic Church to the Pontiff, receive an equally rapid solution? The present differences between the Church and the Döllinger party do not admit of any concession on either side. The question is, has the Ecumenical Council the right to declare and carry out its decrees and dogma of Papal infallibility? Yes or no. The question cannot be evaded by any subterfuge. Either Döllinger must recant or the Papacy annul the proceedings of the Council. Neither course is likely to be adopted, and thus the breach may widen day by day and result in the greatest event of our age and a new era for the Christian religion.

CLOSING SCENES OF MRS. FAIR'S TRIAL.—We give to-day an account of the closing scenes in the trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair for the murder of A. P. Crittenden. At the close of the argument the charge, which was specially telegraphed to the HERALD, was delivered by the Judge in the most impressive manner. During all the last hours of the trial the prisoner did not appear to be the least nervous or anxious; her behaviour was as calm as possible, and even when the terrible verdict was announced that proclaimed her life forfeited to the offended laws of her country, scarcely a change in her appearance or manner was visible. She remained passive through all and received without emotion the words that moved judge and jury. If there is one thing more than another that proves the criminal to be one of the worst of women, utterly lost to all sensibility or feeling, it is the fact that the verdict of murder in the first degree failed to produce an emotion which would lead us to suppose that the prisoner in any manner appreciated her true position.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF THE LEGAL TENDER ACT DECISION.—The London *Times*, as we are informed through the Atlantic cable, pronounces the late decision of our Supreme Court establishing the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act "unjust and violent," and that "it will prove a misfortune to the country." Our London contemporary supposes, perhaps, that this decision applies to our national debt; but it does no such thing. It only legalizes our domestic currency established by Congress as lawful tender in the payment of debts among our own people, and of their debts to their government, excepting duties on imported goods; and in the payment

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of the debts of our government to the people, excepting the national debt. So far, too, is the Supreme Court from injustice or violence in this decision that it has given confidence to our people in all their business and financial affairs, and is thus proving itself a stroke of good fortune instead of "misfortune to the country."

"None But Gentlemen Need Apply."

Evidently women are *de trop*, and the rubicund gentleman who, having put an enemy into his mouth, recently proclaimed throughout the length and breadth of a Sixth avenue horse car that "women were a nuisance," merely echoed the sentiments of all the lodging house keepers in the land. "Is there no way for men to be, but women must be half workers?" exclaims the Shakspearian occupant of a genteel dwelling house who advertises "rooms to let" in the NEW YORK HERALD. We take it upon ourselves to answer no, most unfortunately no. Far better would it be for the peace of the world were women abolished; but even in the millennium we cannot hope for this boon, and must go on enduring the sex through time and through eternity.

Perhaps women are well enough when they are born with silver spoons in their mouths, when they have well-to-do husbands or fathers and live in houses of their own; but when they sink so low in the scale of humanity as to be widows or orphans, or single women on small incomes, or teachers, or followers of some trade or profession, then do they become most obnoxious. When, added to these sins, they actually object to boarding—a status in which one is allowed the privilege of expending the largest amount of money for the smallest amount of comfort—and go in pursuit of lodgings, "just like a man," then do women add insult to injury and receive a just reward when front doors are slammed in their faces by amiable handmaidens of foreign extraction, with the information that they "don't take no women folks." Of course not. The obese parties who preside over the destinies of lodging houses are themselves of the feminine gender, and are too well versed in the arts of their kind to dream of giving them a local habitation.

Women are a nuisance and men ain't. Why? We will tell you. Because a woman is a woman and a man is a man. Because a woman pays her rent regularly and half the time young men have better uses for their money. Because women don't make presents to the landlady's daughter and the young men do. Because women are always saving their money to pay for the board or education of some brother or sister, and don't leave it about for the handmaidens to appropriate, whereas young men know how to be generous, and never ask any questions when "change" cannot be found. Because women will stay at home and have visitors, whereas men are away all day. Because women lock their doors, and, what is worse, lock their drawers and trunks. Young men rarely do anything of the sort, consequently whatever is theirs is the landlady's—letters particularly. Women are dreadfully fussy—insist upon having clean bed linen and a thorough sweeping once a week. Men don't know when anything is untidy and when it isn't, consequently they are much nicer to have in a house. Women don't play on the fiddle or the flute. Young men very frequently do. Women don't have hilarious card parties and dance breakdowns or beat the devil's tattoo or experience a difficulty in finding the keyhole or indulge in the pathetic ditty of "Pretty Polly Perkins" at two o'clock in the morning. It is asserted that many young men do all these things—when the spirit moves. Women have abominably good memories and refuse to pay bills more than once. Men have so much to think about that they will pay the same bill twice, and even thrice, if the landlady is only good enough to ask them in her sweetest manner. Women—but why pursue the matter further, when we have proved beyond a doubt that they are indeed a nuisance and are entitled to no consideration from landladies? What difference does it make if in the great city of New York there are times when respectable women know not where to lay their heads? They have no business to be women, but being so must take the consequences, and the consequences are good enough for them. Verily, it is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a woman to enter the kingdom of "lodgings." Amen.

In heaven it may be different. Though even there men are archangels and women simply angels. As mansions are many and not made with hands it is natural to suppose that ample provision will be made for both. Damp clouds at least will be free to all; but until women become angels "none but gentlemen need apply."

THE MATCH TAX IN ENGLAND, by occasioning such a popular demonstration against it as caused its withdrawal, suggests some curious reflections in connection with the fact that a similar tax has been imposed in this country and collected with facility. The capacity of a country to be taxed is an evidence of public integrity, just as much as an individual's promptness to pay interest on his note is a sign of his honesty or wish to be honest. In fact, the whole system of taxation as at present existing is never complained of, except when the amount imposed is evidently more than required, as when Mr. Boutwell desires to rush ahead with his debt-paying-before-it-is-due policy, or when the tax has peculiarly odious features, such as that upon incomes, which invades a man's private affairs with a policeman's ruthlessness. With such materials to draw upon the Secretary of the Treasury and the Finance Committees in Congress ought never to lack the means for providing promptly and pleasantly all their wants for the carrying on of the government.

A NATIONAL POLICE CONVENTION.—A circular has been issued from the Police Department of St. Louis recommending a convention in that city of the chiefs of detectives from all cities in the country. This is not a bad idea; but we are inclined to think that when the convention meets there will be more or less scramble among the different detective organizations to know who is at the head or who is at the tail of the different combinations. The detective system is open to revision. Let it be revised.

The Utah Plague of Locusts—An Important Question to the "Saints" and the Far West.

For they came up with their cattle and their tents, and they came as grasshoppers for multitude; for both they and their camels were without number, and they entered into the land to destroy it.—(Judges vi., 5.)

Thy crowned are as the locusts and thy captains as the great grasshoppers, which camp in the hedges in the cold day, but when the sun ariseth they flee away and their place is not known where they are.—(Nahum iii., 17.)

A HERALD correspondent at Great Salt Lake City calls our attention again to the ravages of the grasshoppers (which is only another name for the locust) in Utah. He tells us that for five years this terrible insect has destroyed almost the entire crops in many portions of the Territory; that they are again showing their presence in countless millions; that when this fearful scourge first made its appearance in the fields of the Mormons the prophet Brigham Young designated the grasshoppers as "the army of the Lord," sent among the saints to teach them what He could do in destroying the Gentiles from off the face of the Earth, and that hundreds of sermons of this superstitious twaddle were inflicted upon his credulous disciples. He had no idea then that their visits were to be continued from year to year among his people, but prophesied that they would wing their way eastward and eat up every green thing, "till the Gentiles would come bending and supplicating to eat bread from the Mormons." The saints, filled with this idea, would go into their gardens and say to the insects, "The Lord has sent you; take your fill and travel on when you are ready." But now, in this the fifth year of this plague, many of the farmers are fearful of utter ruin. In many places no land is put under cultivation, for the people have not the seed to sow, and they have about as little faith as they have seed. In short, it is said that but for the rich discoveries of silver, lead and other minerals recently made in the Territory, and but for the labor they furnish and the hopes they inspire, Utah this year would have lost thousands of her most industrious people.

Now this is a gloomy picture; and there is more in it than will appear to the general reader in the simple facts presented. Some years ago we gave an article or two on this interesting subject, which had a wide extra circulation through our exchanges; but as the facts, views and suggestions then presented have doubtless passed away from the public mind, from the pressure of the tremendous intervening events in both hemispheres, we seize upon this fitting occasion again to consider this Utah plague of grasshoppers as a question of great importance in reference to the Mormons and Mormon polygamy, and also in regard to the settlement and development of our Pacific States and Territories, and especially of that vast intermediate region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada range known as Fremont's Great Basin.

We shall have, first, to go into some geographical details in order to compass our designs upon these Utah grasshoppers. The grand central portion of the North American Continent occupied by the United States it will serve our present purpose to divide into two distinct geographical sections—the European section, extending from the Atlantic coast to the great plains beyond the Mississippi, and the Asiatic section, extending from those plains to the Pacific Ocean. In the one section we have the varied seasons, rains, abounding rivers, lakes, forests, mountains, hills, plains, valleys, &c., of Europe, and the same general characteristics in vegetable, animal and insect life. The other section, in its plains and deserts, in its general nakedness and sterility, in its bold, rocky and desolate mountains, in its deep river chasms, and particularly in its prevailing aridity, and in that interior system of drainage into lakes, from which the surplus waters discharged into them are evaporated by the sun, bears a most striking general resemblance to that grand historical section of Asia, "the cradle of the human race," extending from Toorkistan and Persia to the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

The delightful and productive coast section of Palestine or Syria has its counterpart in the beautiful and fertile coast section of California; and the sea or fresh water lake of Galilee, the river Jordan and the Dead Sea, into which it is discharged, are wonderfully reproduced in the fresh water Utah Lake, the river Jordan and the Great Salt Lake, into which it is emptied. And as the city of Zion, of the former day saints, is flanked by mountains, rocks, chasms and deserts, so is the New Jerusalem of our Latter Day Saints. But what has all this to do with these Utah grasshoppers? Mark the connection. Under the laws of the Great Creator we find that in those sections of both hemispheres, which, in their climate and in their geographical and geological features, resemble each other; there is also, more or less, a resemblance to each other in their vegetable and animal life, including insects. The camel, from experiment, introduced into Nevada, is as much at home there as in the desert near Damascus, and the destructive grasshopper of Nevada, Arizona and Utah, if not the same insect, is the American congener of the locust (*locusta migratoria*) of Asia Minor.

A learned missionary, who has given us his observations and experience of many years in the Holy Land, in a charming work entitled "The Land and the Book," says that one morning in Philistia he saw an immense cloud of locusts descend and settle upon the sandy sides of a range of hills, and that in the evening the cloud ascended again and passed away. This strange proceeding, he soon learned from the natives, was the warning of a heavy misfortune. The locusts had been depositing their eggs in the sandy soil, and when hatched by the warm sun of the returning spring the hillsides with the minute insects at first appeared to be moving, but in a few days the young locusts began their march, hopping at first, all in the same general direction, but rapidly growing, and as they grew they went on, eating up every green thing over a breadth of several miles, till they were full grown, full fledged and strong, and then—

> The darkening cloud arose and swept away;
> But left a waste behind of blasted fields,
> As from a withering and consuming fire.

Those Utah grasshoppers, the American younger brothers of the Syrian locust, go through the same processes. The arid climate and sandy soil of the Asiatic section of this country of the Great Basin are adapted to the insect, and he is there. We suppose that he came up at first into Utah over the deserts from Mexico, and if he has not advanced much beyond the Rio Grande on this side of the Rocky Mountains it is because the wintry snows of the elevated plains of Texas (El Llano Estacado) and the autumnal fires of the prairies have kept him back. In Arizona, Southern California, Nevada and Utah, and in the western parts of Colorado and New Mexico we fear he is a fixture, and will forever render the cultivation of the soil in those regions subject to the chances of famine, more or less, from his visitations.

There is hardly an image of destructiveness more expressive of desolating power than an army of locusts. The Bible has its graphic allusions to them, from the plague of locusts called down upon Egypt, when "they covered the face of the whole earth, so that the land was darkened," down to the coming of the herald of the new dispensation, John the Baptist, whose "meat was locusts and wild honey." And this reminds us that in the first recorded visit of the white man to Great Salt Lake, that of the explorer Captain Fremont, in 1844, his short supplies there were eked out by grasshopper cakes procured from the Indians. He had the locusts, though not the wild honey. In addition to the locusts the Mormons are troubled by swarms of a destructive cricket, a fearful monster. In the first year after their settlement at Great Salt Lake the saints were threatened with a famine from the destruction of their growing crops by these crickets, when a cloud of little sea gulls from the Salt Lake descended upon them and returned from the lake every morning and kept at their good work all day until the crickets were destroyed. This saving interposition of the sea gulls was regarded by the saints as a direct intervention of Providence, and it surely was a Godsend.

Between this annual plague of the grasshoppers, however, and the Pacific Railroad, and the newly discovered silver mines of Utah, we foresee a settlement of the question of Mormon polygamy without the further intervention of Congress. It will be crowded out or absorbed by the Gentiles. "The grasshopper is a burden" of himself too heavy to be borne by an agricultural people whose fields are limited to the little green patches in the Utah desert, and who depend upon their fields for their subsistence. In conclusion, having shown the Asiatic character of the great western section of the United States, even in the locust, we can only conclude that there he is bound to be a nuisance, and only hope that the great chain of the Rocky Mountains and the great Plains, with their frosts and fires, will prove an enduring barrier of protection against him to the European section of our country. In any event, the Utah grasshopper or locust begins to loom up as an important question touching the manifest destiny of the Mormons and Mormon polygamy, and also in regard to the future prospects not only of Utah, but likewise of Nevada, New Mexico, Western Colorado, Arizona and Southern California, for we see that in Utah the locust has increased with the cultivation of the soil.

The Break and the Outbreak on the Erie Canal.

The eight hundred workmen who have been repairing the break in the Erie Canal at Fairport struck for higher wages yesterday, demanding three dollars a day in place of their present wages. They ceased work at once, although the break is still so far from being fully repaired that every hour of its continuance is full of loss to the people and to the State. The increased wages was refused and then the strikers commenced an onslaught upon a number of workmen who consented to resume work at the old rates, and a riot ensued. The contractors took prompt measures and telegraphed at once for the aid of National Guardsmen at Rochester. They were sent at once, and arrived on the scene last evening. It is to be presumed now that quiet will prevail. The break in the Erie Canal is a very serious matter, and it needs to be attended to faithfully and at once to prevent immense damage ensuing. The laborers at work seized a moment quite favorable to the successful issue of their strike, but their doing so will lead all honest people to the belief that they were taking undue advantage of their employer's needs to oppress him. And the fact that this employer is the State, and that many thrifty, hardworking canal men are waiting in idleness until this Erie break is repaired, will not induce honest people to think any less hardly of them for it. The prompt measures of the contractors has evidently disconcerted the strikers; and the presence of our hardy rural militia will teach them probably that, although they may shirk work themselves, they will not be allowed to frighten other people from it.

JAY GOULD IN COURT.—There was another field day into Erie mysteries yesterday, held in the presence of the Master. Books and papers, and clerks and bookkeepers to explain the entries as to shares and bonds, convertible and unconvertible stock, &c., appeared in Court. Mr. Gould himself also put in an appearance, and was relieved from the order of arrest on giving bonds in $10,000 that himself, the required books of the office, and whatever officials of the company may be summoned to give testimony during the continuance of the examination, shall be in attendance when called on. The examination yesterday was altogether with regard to entries appearing on the books, and had extremely little interest to the large audience that filled the court room, and that anticipated developments of a more interesting and exciting character. The case will be resumed to-day.

ALGERIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Insurrection Spreading—The Government Heedless.

LONDON, May 4—Midnight.

Rumors are circulating that the insurrection in Algeria is extending, and that the government at Versailles is heedless of the growing danger.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

MAY 5.

1861—Battle of the Wilderness, Va., commenced.
1862—Battle of Williamsburg, Va.; McClellan's forces defeated the rebels.
1853—Prince Menschikoff demanded from Turkey, for the Emperor of Russia, a protectorate over the Greek Christians in her territory.
1821—Napoleon Bonaparte died at St. Helena.

THE ROUGE REVOLT.

A Government Victory South of Forts Bicetre and Ivry.

TEN CANNONS CAPTURED.

The Garrison of Fort Issy Completely Shut Up.

FAVRE GONE TO BRUSSELS.

Thiers Expels the Orleans Princes from France.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Favre Gone to Brussels—Capture and Evacuation of a Mill—Issy Surrounded—Minor Engagements—Magistrates Removed by Gambetta—Orleans Princes Expelled by Thiers.

VERSAILLES, May 4, 1871.

M. FAVRE has gone to Brussels to participate in the peace negotiations.

CAPTURE AND EVACUATION OF A MILL.

The Versailles forces have carried by assault the insurgent position at Saguet Mill. One hundred and fifty of the Communists were killed and ten cannon and 300 prisoners captured. The mill has, however, been evacuated by the Versailles troops, as it is exposed to a destructive fire from the insurgent fortifications.

The Saguet Mill reported captured by the Versailles forces is south of and about one mile from Forts Bicetre and Ivry.

FORT ISSY SURROUNDED.

The approaches of the Versailles army to Fort Issy are being rapidly completed, and it is now regarded as impossible for the Communist garrison to escape.

MINOR ENGAGEMENTS.

The cannonading and musketry fire continue, and several engagements of an unimportant nature have occurred. As a result of these affrays sixty prisoners have been brought in from the front.

GAMBETTA'S APPOINTMENTS.

The Assembly yesterday debated the removal of magistrates on account of their political antecedents by Gambetta during the administration of the government of National Defence.

M. Dufaure, the Procureur Général, said some of these officials had been reinstated; but on the whole he preferred Gambetta's magistrates to those appointed by Napoleon.

ORLEANS PRINCES EXPELLED.

It was President Thiers and not the Paris Commune who issued the recent orders for the expulsion of the Orleans Princes.

No Commercial Treaty with Germany—A Military Movement Not Carried Out.

LONDON, May 4, 1871.

It is positively stated that M. Thiers refuses to enter into a commercial treaty with Germany, and that Prince Bismarck has protested against the unjust discrimination made by France against German commerce.

A MILITARY MOVEMENT NOT CONSUMMATED.

The *Times'* special despatch from Versailles says that on Tuesday night three divisions of the army of the Assembly, under the immediate command of Marshal MacMahon, advanced towards the *enceinte* of Paris through the Bois de Boulogne. An entire corps was ordered to follow. Owing to circumstances which it is imprudent to explain the movement was not consummated.

The Peace Negotiations.

BRUSSELS, May 4, 1871.

Baron Von Arnim has gone to Berlin and the French plenipotentiaries to Versailles for fresh instructions.

TORNADO AT BATON ROUGE.

Terrific Storm at Baton Rouge—Great Destruction of Property—A Portion of the Penitentiary Blown Down—Escape of Convicts—Injury to Public Buildings—Plantations Ruined—Several Lives Lost.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1871.

A tornado swept over Baton Rouge and vicinity on Tuesday, causing great destruction of property. Trees were uprooted, and bricks and planks were whirled in the air. The north and south walls of the Penitentiary, the roof of the shoe factory and the cells in the south wing of the building were blown away. The whole second story and roof of the storehouse of the United States Arsenal, with 300 feet of the laboratory (a frame building) and the roof of one of the powder magazines, were rent in fragments. The roof was torn from the Catholic church and the cemetery fence was demolished. A large number of frame houses were unroofed and received other damage.

The sugar house and a number of cabins on the plantation of Joseph Bernard were blown down, and one negro was killed and several were drowned.

The sugar house, gin house and cabins on the plantation of James McCollen were all destroyed, and many colored persons were severely injured.

The sugar house and the cabins on the plantation of W. S. Pike were blown down and two colored men were killed and a number were wounded.

Many boats and flats laden with coal were sunk. The loss will reach $100,000.

During the storm some of the convicts escaped from the prison, but they were speedily recaptured.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The American Medical Association Wrangling About Women Practitioners—Election of Officers—Munificent Donation to the Presbyterian Memorial Fund.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4, 1871.

The members of the American Medical Association are having a lively fight over a resolution on the admission of female delegates, though no applicants are in attendance.

The second prize has been awarded to Dr. Benjamin Howard, of New York, for an essay on the direct method of artificial respiration for the treatment of persons apparently dead from suffocation, from drowning or from other causes. The first has been awarded to Dr. E. R. Taylor, of Sacramento, for an essay on the chemical constitution of the bile.

Dr. Henry A. Martin, of Boston, chairman of the Committee on Vaccination, was removed for using insulting language towards the association in an article on vaccination which he had published in the *Homœopathic Journal*.

The following officers were elected for the year:—President, D. W. Yandell, Kentucky; Vice Presidents, Thomas M. Logan, California; C. Lives, Alabama; R. M. Mitchell, Alabama; J. K. Bartlett, Wisconsin; Assistant Secretary, D. Murray, Chester; Librarian, F. A. Ashford, Philadelphia; Treasurer, C. Weston. The association will meet next year in Philadelphia.

St. John Presbyterian church of this city, of which the Rev. Dr. Scott is pastor, has raised $58,500 to apply to the five million memorial fund. This is double the entire apportionment for California, and the church having only 162 members it is claimed as the banner church of the Union.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5—1:20 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer is rising slowly on the Pacific coast, with cloudy weather. The lowest pressure is now in Upper Canada, with a minor depression in the Southern States. The barometer remains high, but is slowly falling on Lake Superior and in Maine. The northeast winds and heavy rains have continued on Lake Michigan and the East and Southeast to the Atlantic. Clearing up weather is now very generally prevalent in the interior, but heavy rains still continue on the entire Atlantic coast, with brisk northeast winds in the Eastern States.

Probabilities.

It is probable that on Friday northwest winds, with cloudy and clearing weather will prevail from Lake Erie southward and westward. Easterly winds, followed by southwest winds and abating rains in the Middle and Eastern States.

LATEST FROM FRANCE

Herald Special Reports from Paris and Versailles.

Disastrous Defeats of the Insurgents on Wednesday Night.

A New Battery Unmasked at Montretout.

The Column Vendome to be Destroyed on Monday.

Details of the Government Victory at Moulineceaux.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Our special correspondent in Paris sends us the following interesting *resumé* of events which have transpired in and around the French capital since his last report:—

PARIS, Thursday Evening, May 4,
via BOULOGNE, May 5—Morning.

The fighting around Paris continues. The mitrailleuses are greatly used, almost superseding the chassepots.

LOSSES OF THE INSURGENTS.

Thus far the losses sustained by the insurgent National Guards has been heavy. Fort Issy has been terribly battered and is now little better than a mass of ruins.

CLUSERET DEFENDED.

General Rossel, the Communal Secretary of War, defends his predecessor, General Cluseret, and denies that the latter attempted to make the battalions rise against the Commune. He was the first to enter Fort d'Issy after the advanced works had been captured by the Versailles troops, and the panic-stricken garrison had deserted the fort.

THE COLUMN VENDOME TO BE DESTROYED.

The Column Vendome will be destroyed on Monday next. It will be made to fall in one piece. Large numbers of the National Guards and all the members of the Commune will be present to witness the destruction of the column.

MORE VANDALISM PROPOSED.

It is now proposed to destroy the statue of Henri Quatre at Port Neuf, and also the statue of Louis the Fifteenth in the Place Victoire.

"GOOD NEWS" PROMISED.

A government placard has been posted on the walls of Pateaux declaring that there will be good news for the people before Sunday next.

A COMMUNIST DISASTER.

Last night's operations were most disastrous to the Commune. The insurgents at Neuilly, Amiens, Bagneaux and Villejuif assumed the offensive, but, advancing too far beyond the forts, they were almost surrounded by great numbers of the Versailles troops and driven back with heavy loss.

A TERRIBLE BATTERY.

Opposite Levallois the Versailles forces are preparing to make an attack. They have unmasked a terrible battery at Montretout, composed of marine heavy artillery and commanding the Point du Jour, Auteuil and Passey. Auteuil is riddled with shells, and the unfortunate inhabitants of the place are flying, terror-stricken for their lives.

DEVASTATION.

Shells have fallen in the Faubourg St. Honoré, and the Champs Elysées and Avenue des Ternes are deserted. As I write the Chateau of Issy is in flames.

THE INSURGENTS TURNED OUT OF VINCENNES.

To-day the Prussians made a requisition upon the Commune for Vincennes, which has been occupied by the insurgents for some weeks. They took all the ammunition and ejected the National Guards, conducting them nearly to the gates of the city.

VERSAILLES REPORTS.

Telegram to the New York Herald.

A Brilliant Government Victory—Condition of the Insurgents—More Prisoners Taken.

We have received the following despatch from our special correspondent in Versailles:—

VERSAILLES, May 4—Evening,
Via BOULOGNE, May 5—Morning.

The engagements fought to-day at Monlinsaquet (Moulineceaux?) was a glorious affair for the government forces. Three hundred communssts were taken prisoners, two hundred were killed and eight guns were capturee. Fort Issy is now completely cut off from Paris on all sides.

TIRED OF FIGHTING.

A *parliamintaire* (flag of truce) which came to the lines of the Versailles troops to-day refused to go back after the bearer delivered his message. He declared that he was tired of fighting and gives a deplorable account of the insurgents, all of whom, excepting the deserters, he says are foreign adventurers.

MORE PRISONERS.

Between Forts Vanvres and Issy eight hundred more prisoners were taken to-day.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Conference to Continue in Brussels—Mulhausen to Remain German.

The NEW YORK HERALD special correspondent in Berlin sends us the following despatch:—

BERLIN, May 4, 1871.

There is no truth in the report that the Peace Conference between the Plenipotentiaries of France and Germany will be transferred to Berlin. The representatives of the two Powers will remain in Brussels.

MULHAUSEN TO REMAIN GERMAN.

It is evident, from an announcement in the *Strasbourger Zeitung*, that the city of Mulhausen will remain in the possession of the Germans.

ENGLAND.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The Debate on the Budget—The Proposed Increase of the Income Tax Criticised—Mr. Gladstone's Speech—A Small Majority for the Government—The London Times on the Legal Tender Act—Commodore Ashbury and the Thames Yacht Club—Statement of the Bank of England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 4, 1871.

In the House of Commons to-night the debate on the budget continued.

Although the increase of the income tax has in principle been admitted by a majority of the House of Commons the mode and proportion of the increase was still an open question.

It is evident that Parliament has great reluctance of meeting the demands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer as proposed in the budget.

The increase of taxation required by Mr. LOWE was considered exorbitant, and will fall heavily on the poorer classes, already taxed beyond reasonable proportion.

Mr. Gladstone has adhered to his declaration to make no more alterations in the budget.

The majority of the House would undoubtedly have preferred a moderate increase of the income tax, but as a matter of policy the liberals were bound to support the Cabinet.

As usual, Mr. Gladstone had to come to the rescue of his colleagues, and but for his telling speech the government might have been defeated upon this question.

The proceedings were as follows:—

Mr. Torrens advocated a five penny income tax and censured several points in the budget.

Mr. Crawford, Governor of the Bank of England, severely criticised other features of the budget.

General discussion followed.

Mr. Goschen urged the House not to shirk taxation and increase the national debt.

Mr. Gladstone argued that the House, having adopted various measures proposed by the government for the benefit of the country, should not reject its plans for raising the money necessary to carry them out.

Mr. Disraeli retorted and the debate closed.

The House divided finally on the budget, and it was agreed to, the government having a majority of forty-six votes.

The House then adjourned.

The *Times* of to-day editorially says the decision of the United States Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act is both unjust and violent, and that it will prove a misfortune to the country.

A complimentary dinner was given last evening to Commodore Ashbury by the Thames Yacht Club.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published here to-day, shows an increase of £597,000.

A.—Phalon's New Perfume.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
I LOVE YOU.
For sale by all druggists.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 Broadway, corner Murray street.

All New.—Largest Stock of Hats Ever Offered at retail. Specialty, latest style gentlemen's silk HATS, $4. Bargains in boys' Hats.
C. O. D. Hat Company, 16 Cortlandt street.

A Stubborn Cough that will not Yield to ordinary remedies may be thoroughly cured by JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a most effective medicine in all Bronchial and Pulmonary Disorders. Sold everywhere.

A Good Hat is Certainly an Indispensable article of a gentleman's attire, and ought to combine the very desirable qualities of ease and elegance with grace and comfort. Such Hats are only to be found at the well known and highly popular emporium of KNOX, at 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street.

A.—For a Stylish and Elegant Hat at Popular prices go to DOUGAN, 102 Nassau street, corner of Ann.

David's Spring Style of Gentlemen's Hats.—Salesroom 209½ Broadway, near Duane street.

Diamonds Bought and Sold.—George C. ALLEN, 841 Broadway, four doors below Fourteenth street.

Butcher's Dead Shot for Bed Bugs.—Try it and sleep in peace.

Eureka Mineral Water, Saratoga Springs.—Superior to all others in Dyspepsia and Diseases of Liver and Kidneys.
E. J. LEVY, Agent,
No. 7 Hudson River Railroad depot, Varick street.

Catawba Grape Juice Pills.
THE GREAT PURGATIVE and CATHARTIC.
Useful in all diseases or affections of the liver, and superseding salts, magnesia and all other purgatives and cathartics.
Very inviting in appearance and more like a confection than a medicine.
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
the Great Blood Purifier. Useful in all affections of the blood and skin. Take two bottles
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
and one box
HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE JUICE PILLS.
in the spring months
is the time that the system undergoes a change, and medicines have a quicker effect.
Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD,
Crystal Palace Drug Store, 594 Broadway, New York.
Palace Pharmacy, Gilsey House, Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, New York.
Temple of Pharmacy, Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
Prescriptions accurately compounded. French, German and Spanish spoken.
Stores open all night.

Lobdell's New Mammoth Clothing House for Gents' and Boys' Ready Made and Custom. Prices lowest in the city. 1,180 Broadway, corner Twenty-eighth street.

Open Day and Night.
On and after this date the establishments of H. T. HELMBOLD will be open to the public day and night. Prescriptions accurately compounded in all the languages. French, English, Spanish and German spoken. No. 594 Broadway, adjoining Metropolitan Hotel, and corner of Twenty-ninth street and Broadway, Gilsey House, New York, and Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—The Official drawing received. No. 9,444 drew $200,000.
JOSEPH BATES & CO.,
Post office, box 4,864. No. 25 Wall street.

Take Ayer's Pills for all the Purposes of a purgative for Constipation, Indigestion, Headache and Liver Complaint. By universal accord they are the best of all purgatives for family use.

The Milton Gold Jewelry.
Since the proprietors of the One Dollar Store, No. 687 Broadway, Grand Central Hotel, assumed the proprietorship of the Milton gold jewelry, ten days ago, their magnificent store has been thronged by the fashionable people of the city in search of novelties in the Milton gold. It is an unquestionable fact that this jewelry wears as well as the virgin gold of California and has become deservedly popular. It maintains its color and cannot be told from the best of gold by experienced jewellers, except by weight. During the past few days the agents of the Milton gold have received a great variety of new goods from the Chatham House, which will be laid before the public to-day. The new assortment embraces Lockets, Algerines, Earrings, Brooches, Bracelets and Chains, all of which have attracted much attention on account of their novelty. We earnestly commend this jewelry to the attention of our thousands of readers, and assuredly hope they will pay particular attention to the elegant display made by the agent.

$250 Reward for a Case of Rheumatism. Dr. FITLER'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP will not cure. Consultation gratis. 21 John street. 7,350 testimonials.

$100,000.—Omaha Legal Gift Enterprise, May 25, in aid of a free city library at Omaha—2,040 cash prizes; highest, $20,000; tickets, $2. Agents wanted. For full particulars address LAFORD & CO., Omaha, Nebraska. Tickets and circulars can be had in New York city at P. O. DEVLIN'S, 31 Nassau street.

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THE COURTS.

A Bankruptcy Case—Violations of the Internal Revenue Law—Verdict Against an Insurance Company—Suit for Demurrage—A Shipping Contract—Decisions—Business in the General Sessions.

[illegible]

THE ERIE RAILROAD WAR.

Gould Surrenders with All His Books and Papers.

THE CONVERTIBLE BONDS IN COURT.

The reference before Mr. Kenneth A. White, the Master, in regard to the 60,000 shares of Erie stock claimed by Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders, to be their property, was resumed yesterday. It will be seen that Mr. Gould surrendered to the authority of the court, and produced the books and papers specified in the order of the Master. He went into Marshal Sharpe's office yesterday, stating that he surrendered himself, and, after appearing before the Master and answering some questions regarding the books, this fact was communicated to Judge Blatchford, who therefore ordered Mr. Gould to be released in $10,000 bail, which he gave.

The examination was then resumed.

Messrs. Lane and Morgan appeared for the Erie Railway Company and Messrs. Southmayd and Tweed for Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders.

GOULD AGAIN ON THE STAND.

Mr. Jay Gould then took the witness' chair and said, in reply to Mr. Southmayd, that he now produced the books and papers which had been heretofore called for and which were directed by the Court to be produced.

Mr. Southmayd—I now call for the stock ledger or ledgers, from September 4, 1870, to the 15th of April, 1871.

Mr. Gould—I produce them. There are three ledgers—two of common stock and one of preferred stock.

The next books produced were the stock transfer books of September, 1870; December, 1870, and January, 1871. Of these there were six books—five of common stock and one of preferred. The witness also produced the indices to the stock ledgers.

There were next produced registers of daily balances, or registers of stock, kept by the transfer clerk, for December, 1870, and January, 1871. Of these books there were three—two of common stock and one of preferred.

The stock certificate books from which were cut the certificates issued by the Erie Railway Company, from the 28th of December, 1870, to the 20th of January, 1871, both inclusive, were next presented to the Master by the witness. Of these books there were three—two of common stock and one of preferred.

The Commissioner—The next are the convertible bonds.

The witness produced two convertible bonds, one for $2,000,000 and the other for $1,000,000. The following is a copy of the latter:—

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. ——. $1,000,000.

Know all men by these presents that the Erie Railway Company acknowledges itself indebted to Mortimer Smith, the bearer, in the sum of $1,000,000, lawful money of the United States, which sum they promise to pay to the said Mortimer Smith, the bearer, in the city of New York, on the 1st day of February, 1881, with interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the 1st day of January, 1871, payable semi-annually, on the 1st days of February and August in each year, on presentation of this bond at the office of the said company in the city of New York, and the endorsement of the payment of said interest thereon.

This bond, amounting to $1,000,000, is issued by the Erie Railway Company for the purpose of completing, finishing and repairing the road of said company, and is convertible into the common capital stock of the Erie Railway Company at par at any time within ten years from the date hereof, on the surrender of this bond to the Erie Railway Company.

In witness whereof the said company have caused this bond to be attested on its behalf by its President and secretary and its corporate seal to be hereunto affixed on this 12th day of January, 1871. JAY GOULD, President.

[Seal.]

JAMES FISK, JR., Secretary, pro tem.

The bond for $2,000,000 is in the same terms as the above except that it is dated 28th of December, 1870, and is signed Jay Gould, President, and Mortimer Smith, Assistant Secretary.

Q. These are the original bonds issued at the time by the Erie Railway Company? A. Yes.

Q. Do you produce the books of the company having the cash account kept from the 28th of December, 1870, to the 16th of January, 1871?

In response to this question a cash book was produced.

Q. Is there any book of the company other than the one now produced, the cash book kept by Mr. White, which shows the receipt by the Erie Railway Company of any money as the proceeds of those convertible bonds for three millions, or the proceeds of the stock on which those bonds were granted? A. No other book.

Q. Is there no other general cash book of the company than this? A. No, sir.

Q. This is the book which contains an account of all the receipts of the company from day to day as they occurred? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Such a book as relates to the issue of the convertible bonds. It appears that the company did issue two convertible bonds—one for one million and one for two millions—purporting to be their obligation to pay those amounts. Is there any book of the company in which they enter the creation or obligation of those bonds? A. Yes, sir; the minute book of the Executive Committee, which I have brought here, and the minute book of the Board, which is not written up, but I have brought a copy of it here, and those are at your disposal.

Q. Then I want to know whether there is any book in which, when those obligations are created, they are entered. It is customary when a person gives out the obligation of any firm to enter it in a book, is it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. I want to know whether there was any book of your concern in which those bonds were entered as outstanding or existing liabilities of this company? A. They were entered in the stock ledger when converted; they were never entered as bonds or bills payable; there is no other book.

AN ADMISSION.

Mr. Southmayd admitted that all the books and papers called for in the order of the Master had been produced.

The Master then, on the back of the attachment, certified this fact to Judge Blatchford. The paper, in the course of a few minutes, was placed by the Master in the hands of the Judge, who wrote upon it that Mr. Gould might be admitted to bail in the usual form in the sum of $10,000.

MR. GOULD GIVES BAIL.

Mr. Gould, who had before the examination surrendered himself to the Marshal, left the court room and appeared before Commissioner Shields, who took Mr. Gould's bail in the sum of $10,000, his sureties—Mr. Henry N. Smith and Mr. Edward K. Willard—justifying in double the amount of the bond.

Mr. Gould, having again appeared before the Master, was notified that his attendance would not be required for the day. He then left and the examination was proceeded with.

OTHER WITNESSES ON THE STAND.

Justice D. White testified:—I am Assistant Treasurer of the Erie Railway, and have been so for about three years; Mr. Gould is Treasurer, but the practical working of the details of the department falls to my hands; my subordinates are Mr. B. W. Spencer, the cashier, and six or eight clerks; we keep no books in the office except the transfer books and the ordinary transportation books; I think I am one of the plaintiffs in the action against Heath & Raphael in regard to the 60,000 shares of stock, but my memory is not clear on the point, as I never gave the matter any particular attention; I am one of the directors of the company; I cannot positively say in whose handwriting is the bond for two millions. I know Frederick A. Lane since his connection with the company, and am familiar with his handwriting; this looks like his handwriting, but he writes so many different hands I would not swear positively that this is his. I cannot recognize it as the handwriting of any other man in the office. The signatures attached are those of Jay Gould, president, and Mortimer Smith, Assistant Secretary; I first saw that bond to-day, but cannot say when I first heard of it; the second bond appears to be in the handwriting of Mr. Mortimer Smith; the signatures attached to it are those of Jay Gould and James Fisk, Jr., secretary pro tem.

Q. Did you know, in the matters of December and January last, the fact that the two convertible bonds of the company for $3,000,000 had been issued? A. No, sir, I did not.

Q. Did any money whatever come to your knowledge as treasurer of the company as being borrowed upon these two bonds or either of them? A. Not to my knowledge; but as far as I know, no proceeds of these two bonds came into my hands as treasurer; I had heard of these convertible bonds, but could not say to what amount or by whom they were issued, or who spoke of them; I do not understand that other convertible bonds beside these two were issued; I did not know in the months of December and January last of 30,000 shares of new stock being created; I did not hear of it in any shape or form; none of the proceeds of such stock, to my knowledge, came into my possession; I cannot say when I first heard these 30,000 new shares had been issued; between the 28th of December, 1870, and the close of January, 1871, we received the following sums from Willard, Martin & Beach:—On the 30th of December, 1870, $60,000; on the 3d January, 1871, $110,000 on loan. It is impossible for me to state for what purpose it was used; but, it was, I suppose, employed in the general expenditure in the management of the company. The next sum received, as entered on my cash of the 4th of January, was $250,000; on the 5th of January, $10,000 was also received on account of loan from them; on the 7th of January there is another loan of $40,000 deposited in the Marine Bank; on the 10th of January, $50,000; $50,000 on the 11th, in currency, was received to pay our employés; on the 12th they loaned $30,000; on the 12th, $11,205; on the 14th, $50,000; on the 16th, $60,000, a loan in currency; on the 17th, $100,000; on the 18th, $60,000 was deposited in the Marine Bank, and $45,000, in currency, and on the same day a further loan of $5,000; on the 21st, $100,000 in bills on bank and currency; on the 27th, $50,000 was deposited by them to our credit in the Tenth National Bank, and on the 31st, $60,000, the greater portion of which was deposited in the Marine Bank; during this we kept accounts in the Marine Bank and the Tenth National; we had accounts in other houses, but they were for smaller sums; sums were received as loans from Willard, Martin & Beach; on the 27th of December $10,000 was paid to us in checks; on December 28, $10,000; 29th, $10,000; 30th, $10,000; 31st, $10,000; January 3, $10,000; 4th, $10,000; 5th, $10,000; 6th, $10,000; 7th, $10,000; 9th, $10,000; 10th, $10,000; 11th, $10,000; 12th, $10,000; 13th, $10,000; 14th, $10,000; 16th, $10,000 and $10,000; 17th, $10,000; 18th, $10,000; 19th, $10,000; 20th, $10,000; 21st, $10,000; 23d, $10,000; 24th, $10,000; 25th, $10,000; 27th, $10,000; 28th, $10,000 and $50,000; on the 30th, $10,000, and on the 31st, $10,000; I had communication with Willard, Martin & Beach in relation to these matters, subject to the President's order; I presume Mr. Gould is a partner of that company; I know nothing of the accounts between the Erie Company and this firm except as is shown by the books; in order to ascertain the state of these accounts it is necessary to apply to the Auditor's ledger; I know no other means of obtaining the information you desire; I have a memorandum of the account current from time to time between Willard, Martin & Beach and the Erie Company, which I will produce; with William Heath & Co. I had no transactions during that period, nor had I any transactions with Willard, Foster & Co.

Q. Is there any way of telling whether, if there was any money received, say for newly-issued stock, this money went for operating the road or for any other purpose? A. I have no knowledge; I don't know that the check books between this period will show. (The Master directed the production of these books for the next hearing.)

Q. At the close of January, when the last of this stock was issued, there appeared to be on hand a cash balance of [illegible]; does that represent actual money on hand? A. That money was on hand; my daily cash balance will show where it was and what it was composed of. (Book ordered to be produced.)

Q. Did you keep any record of loan account with any other firm? A. No, sir; I can't tell you what became of the bulk of this money, nor I don't know that there was any money whatever received from the proceeds of newly issued stock during this period.

The examination of this witness was here stopped for the production of the check books of December and January last, the daily stock balance books, the ledger and cash books in the Auditor's office and the other books in connection with this matter.

Mr. John A. Hilton, the transfer clerk, was recalled. He testified:—I produce my register of daily stock balances for December and January last.

Q. State if the 141 shares of stock issued to William Alexander Smith & Co., 100 shares to F. A. Roselton, 100 shares to D. J. Curtis, four shares to U. S. Mahler & Co., 100 shares to M. Jaudon, 100 shares to Jay Cooke & Co., 200 shares to Jay Cooke & Co., 100 shares to A. J. Curtis, 100 shares to J. Rosenfeld, 100 shares to Johnston & Livingston and 100 shares to Michael Taylor are regular transfers of stock to these parties in the ordinary manner in which stock is transferred? A. Yes.

Q. What is the basis appearing on your register of daily balances of the following certificates of stock:—2,500 shares to T. J. Titus, 2,500 shares to E. K. Willard, 2,500 shares to Willard, Martin & Beach and 2,500 shares to Forrest, Willard & Co.? A. These are an account of the two convertible bonds introduced here to-day; 20,000 certificates appearing on this entry are based upon these convertible bonds for $3,000,000.

After some evidence as to entries in the check book the reference was further adjourned to this morning.

THE BROOKLYN FIRE.

Further Particulars—Losses and Insurances—A Panic at the Jail.

There are a few additional facts in regard to the fire at Prentice's hat factory, in Raymond street, on Wednesday night. The origin of the fire is believed to be from the same cause which was stated in the report in the HERALD of yesterday—that of friction in the machinery or belting. There were several workmen in the factory at the time the fire broke out, one of whom was the engineer. He states that the fire appeared to have originated in the "felting room," through which the main belting of the factory passed. The breaking of this belting and the striking of the ends he thinks would cause the fire. The men in the factory lost no time in getting out, but one young man, who was at work on the top floor, had

A NARROW ESCAPE

from being burned to death. The flames had got under good headway before he discovered that the place was on fire, and then his escape by way of the stairs he found had been cut off. Fortunately the building was provided with a fire escape, and by that way he saved his life.

The tenement houses in the vicinity were saved; but they had a shipwreck appearance yesterday, and were anything but comfortable quarters to live in. They had been flooded with water, and

FORTY FAMILIES WERE TURNED INTO THE STREETS.

Yesterday these unfortunate people were gathering up their wet goods and making an effort to go to housekeeping again. Their condition could not have been much more wretched. Among the incidents which occurred at the time of the fire was a

PANIC AMONG THE PRISONERS

of Raymond Street Jail, which is almost opposite the factory. The glaring light poured into the windows of their cells, the walls of the building became heated and they had apprehensions of great danger. Many called loudly to be let out, but this measure was not found necessary.

THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The losses are not quite as large as stated, being in all not over three hundred thousand.

Mr. Prentice states that his loss on stock and machinery is $23,000, and his loss on building $30,000. Insurance on building, $37,750 50; machinery, $35,502 50; stock, $89,010; horses, carriages and harness, $1,554. This is divided in the following companies:—

Relief, of New York	$5,000	Nassau	$5,000
New Amsterdam	5,000	Merchants', Providence	5,000
Tradesmen's	5,000	Commonwealth	5,000
Star	5,000	Albany City	2,500
Williamsburg City	5,000	Atna, of New York	5,000
Occidental	2,500	Hope, of Providence	2,500
Putnam, of Hartford	2,500	Metropolitan	5,000
Merchants', Chicago	2,500	Western, of Buffalo	5,000
Independent, Boston	5,000	Hoffman	5,000
Adriatic	5,000	Corn Exchange	5,000
Buffalo City	2,500	Home, of New York	10,000
Buffalo Fire & Marine	2,500	Narragansett	5,000
Sterling	2,500	Girard, of Philadelphia	2,500
Merchants', Hartford	5,000	Resolute	2,500
International	5,000	Franklin, Philadelphia	5,000
Charter Oak	5,000	Hope, of New York	5,000
Fulton	5,000	St. Nicholas	5,000
Firemens' Fund	5,000	City of Hartford	5,000
Glen Falls	2,500	Cleveland, of Clevel'd	2,500

Total $172,000

THE MACE-COBURN PRIZE FIGHT.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4, 1871.

The Mace-Coburn fight is the absorbing topic of conversation among sporting men here. A large amount of money has been staked on the result. Steamers will leave Detroit, Buffalo, Erie, Pa., and rendezvous at Erie. The fighting ground mapped is a "round." The place selected will not be officially announced until the day of the fight.

The Canadians and the Prize Fight.

[From the Tronto Leader, May 3.]

The Windsor Record brings under attention a matter which should not escape the notice of the proper authorities. If Mr. McMicken has a sufficient force of policemen at his disposal he should make it a point to prevent a deliberate violation of our laws. The Record says:—If common report is to be believed an impudent violation of our laws is to be perpetrated in this county on the 11th of May. The bruisers, Joe Coburn and Jem Mace, have agreed to pummel each other on that day till one shall be disabled, and their friends have selected the battle field "on the Canada side of Lake Erie, within eighty miles (by water) of Detroit," where, in addition to the parties immediately engaged in the disgraceful affair, several hundred of the vilest of Yankee rowdydom will assemble to cheer on the human brutes. Will our authorities permit this outrage to be enacted, or, rather, will they not at once take steps to arrest and punish every rascal who dares to pollute our soil with his presence on such a mission? There is plenty of time afforded and every motive for interference.

JOE COBURN AND HIS DEAD WIFE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 4, 1871.

Joe Coburn and trainers were in town to-day on their way to the fighting ground, when the former received a despatch stating that his wife had died at two o'clock. Coburn left for New York on the six P. M. train, but before doing so announced that the death would not make necessary a postponement of the fight with Mace, and that he would be on hand at the time appointed.

SUICIDE OF A PEEKSKILL PHYSICIAN.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 4, 1871.

Dr. Curtis Chapman, a prominent physician of Peekskill, was found dead in the woods one mile north of that village this afternoon. He had been missing since Tuesday. He killed himself with a dose of Prussic acid. He left a letter behind stating that business troubles and other things were the cause of the rash act. He wished to have no service held over his remains and requested to be buried in a pine coffin, and that his father and mother should not attend the funeral, although in his letter he expressed the greatest love for them and his only sister. Coroner Smith, of Hastings, held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of wilful suicide. He was twenty-two years of age and unmarried. His father, Henry Chapman, is one of the wealthiest business men of Peekskill.

THE NEW ASYLUM IN JERSEY.

The Commissioners appointed by the late Legislature of New Jersey to select a site for a new State asylum held a meeting at Trenton yesterday. Proposals were received and considered, but, after a long discussion, the Commissioners adjourned till the 20th inst. without making a choice. The sites offered are situated in Bergen, Morris and Middlesex counties. Morris holds out great inducements. The Commissioners may find it desirable for the public interest to consider the proposition of Senator Noah D. Taylor, who stated in the Senate that Hudson county is not only the most desirable and convenient location, but that said county would present to the State a commanding site for the purpose. No proposal, however, was received from Hudson county yesterday. Proposals will be received up to the 20th inst.

THE FORD DIVORCE SUIT.

Pains and Penalties of Marrying a Pretty Waiter Girl.

[illegible]

NEW JERSEY STATE PRISON.

[illegible]

THE NEW TAX LEVY.

[illegible]

REDUCTION OF STATE TAXATION.

[illegible]

THE LAST OF FAIR.

Closing Scenes of the Famous Trial.

Deliberations of the Jury—Their Speedy Verdict—Effect Upon the Prisoner and Her Child—Affecting Incidents in the Court Room—Probability of a New Trial.

[From the San Francisco Chronicle, April 27.]

Yesterday was the twenty-[illegible] and the last day of the trial of Laura D. Fair, for the murder of Alexander P. Crittenden. A general impression seemed to prevail that the end was drawing to a close, and that the District Attorney, Mr. Byrne, would conclude his argument during the day in ample time for the charge of the Judge to be delivered at the evening session. The eloquent address of the District Attorney on Tuesday, prepared the public mind for a still more eloquent address yesterday. Consequently, long before the hour appointed for the opening of the court, the halls and corridors leading to the the portals of justice were crowded with an expectant throng who, hoping against hope, thought they would be admitted to the court room. They were disappointed, for the crowd of members of the bar and of privileged persons who gained admittance was so great as to crowd the capacious apartment and preclude the possibility of the admission of the expectant [illegible] * * * * The prisoner was attended, as usual, by her mother, Mrs. Lane, who sat on her right, and her daughter on her left. Dr. Trask was seated behind her, on the [illegible] of a cordon of the strong sex [illegible]. Deputy Sheriff George F. Knox was at the left of the daughter, and attentively watched upon the prisoner and anticipated her wants. The court room was crowded. Many seats were occupied by outsiders, and judges and lawyers stood in their places. After Judge Dwinelle appeared the jury was called and found present, and Mr. Byrne addressed the jury. Mrs. Fair then resumed her half recumbent position, closed her eyes and remained apparently entirely unconscious of the District Attorney's remarks.

MRS. FAIR'S LITTLE GIRL.

The daughter acted precisely as it might be expected an unsophisticated child would act. She seemed entirely oblivious of anything that transpired, and occupied herself in chewing gum and regarding alternately the Judge, the jury and the spectators.

MRS. LANE, THE MOTHER

of the prisoner, was perfectly composed throughout. To all intents and purposes she was a spectator, taking but little interest in the proceedings than did the strong-minded women who were seated behind her. At forty-five minutes past two P. M. the Court announced the usual recess until three o'clock P. M., at which time the usual throng was in attendance. It was evident that Mr. Byrne had almost concluded his argument, and that the peroration would occupy the balance of the time which he proposed to address the jury.

DURING THE RECESS

Mrs. Fair, her mother and daughter partook of lunch brought by a waiter from a neighboring restaurant. Mrs. Fair seemed to be in excellent spirits and occupied herself in pleasant conversation with her little daughter, frequently consulting with the counsel, who appeared hopeful of a favorable result. When the court resumed its session the prisoner resumed her semi-recumbent position and made no further movement. Mr. Byrne recapitulated and closed at five minutes before three o'clock in a beautiful peroration, during which the utmost silence prevailed. At the close the vast audience broke out into subdued applause, which was instantly checked by the officers in attendance. Without waiting a moment, after Mr. Byrne resumed his seat, Judge Dwinelle arose to deliver the

CHARGE OF THE COURT

to the jury. The jury rose and stood in their places to listen to the instructions. Every eye was fixed upon the Bench; every ear was strained to listen to the words as they fell from the lips of the Judge. Mrs. Fair remained an impassive spectator, not moving from her position, but occasionally opening her eyes to cast a quick glance toward the Judge. The charge was written out and delivered with deliberation. Judge Dwinelle evidently felt the importance of this last duty which devolved upon him, and by his demeanor and action left upon the jury and the audience the impression that upon his part it was a solemn determination to do exact and even justice between the prisoner at the bar and the commonwealth. Among the female portion of the audience Mrs. Emily Pitt Stevens, who had not heretofore betrayed any emotion, was the most affected. Tears coursed down her cheeks, and her whole appearance indicated an agitation that could not be repressed. The

JUDGE COMMENCED HIS CHARGE

at five minutes before three o'clock, and concluded exactly at twenty-five minutes after three o'clock, occupying just thirty minutes in its delivery. Upon its conclusion Judge Campbell, for the prosecution, sent up something written, desiring it to be read as a portion of the charge. After its perusal Judge Dwinelle simply said, "Mr. Clerk, swear an officer to take charge of the jury," and accordingly H. G. Boyd, Deputy Sheriff, was so sworn, and the jury retired under his guidance. Then ensued a sight which, under the circumstances, might have been expected. The Judge ordered a recess of one hour, and directed the

COURT ROOM TO BE CLEARED.

But the throng were not disposed to leave. They gathered in knots together to discuss the charge, the argument of Byrne, the probabilities of the verdict, the length of time the jury would be out, and other questions suggested by the lengthened trial and its various episodes. Among the audience were many who came attracted by vulgar curiosity, and they were anxious to gaze upon the chief actor in the tragedy, upon whose life twelve men had but just now forced a passage through the throng to deliberate. They crowded in and around the prisoner to catch a glimpse of her countenance. It was in vain that the Sheriff called upon the crowd to retire, but they would not. It was with difficulty that the jury could make their way through the throng to their room.

During this time

MRS. FAIR REMAINED IMPASSIVE.

Reclining in her easy chair she was apparently the least concerned of the concourse who were in and about her prison. It was not expected that the jury would return within several hours. The general impression was that a "compromise" verdict would be rendered or that the jury would not agree. "How long will they be out?" was asked by a hundred different persons and answered in as many different ways. A large number of those in attendance who anticipated a long session quietly went their several ways, determined to return "in an hour or so" and hear the result.

"WAITING FOR THE VERDICT"

was now the only occupation, and those who remained engaged vigorously in the discussion of the probabilities. The counsel on both sides retired and the court room was left to the undisputed occupation of those who preferred to remain and "see the thing out." Shortly after the recess, leaning upon the arm of Deputy Sheriff Knox, Mrs. Fair, accompanied by her daughter, retired to an anteroom. As she passed through the passageway she seemed entirely composed, and in better health than at any time during the trial.

THE VERDICT.

Those who anticipated a long deliberation in the jury room and made their calculations accordingly were disappointed. The jury retired at twenty-five minutes to four P. M., as we have stated. At five minutes after four P. M., or forty minutes after they had retired, the Court was notified that the jury were ready to declare a verdict. Then there was hurrying to and fro. The news spread from the court room to the street below, and throngs were seen hurrying toward the court room. Judge Dwinelle appeared, without the slightest ruffle upon his countenance. Elisha Cook seemed to have recovered some of his buoyant spirits as he walked in and took his accustomed seat. District Attorney Byrne, wrapped in his overcoat, appeared anxious and thoughtful. Judge Alexander Campbell moved briskly forward, with a confident expression playing upon his countenance. Judge Quint was not in attendance, and had to be sent for, affording a

BREATHING SPELL

for the pent-up feelings of the people who crowded in and about the court room. "Guilty," said one. "No; haven't been out long enough," said another. "Coming in for instructions," said still another, who had been in constant attendance. "Couldn't agree in so short a time," and so the opinions went around. Finally all

THE ACTORS AND THE ACTRESS

were present. Each had assumed his appropriate position. Silence reigned supreme. Eyes were no longer directed upon the Court or the counsel, or the prisoner, but upon the twelve jurymen who were seated in the jury box. They had been out but forty minutes and had already passed upon the life of Laura D. Fair, the prisoner accused of the wilful murder of A. P. Crittenden. The scene was impressive and will not easily be forgotten by those present. No one remained seated, but, with one impulse, each person stood to hear the solemn words that sent Laura Fair to the

GALLOWS, OR GAVE A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

A pin dropping upon the carpet of the court room could then have been heard. People held their breaths to hear the verdict. The little daughter of the prisoner for a moment seemed awed by the oppressive silence, and turned her wondering blue eyes upon the jury, who, in one short moment, would pronounce the sentence that would give her a mother for life or leave her an orphan to the cold charities of the world. Then came the proceedings. Dry, passionless, without sentiment or feelings are the proceedings of Courts. Whether the prisoner be of high or low degree; whether the counsel be the most eloquent or the most unimpassioned, when the case goes to the jury the law assumes the control, and everything has to be done in due form.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Court—Mr. Clerk, call the jury.

The Clerk then called the roll of jurymen, and each answered to his name.

The Bailiff—The jury are all present.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

The Foreman (Mr. Sterett)—We have.

The Clerk—What is your verdict?

The Foreman—Guilty as charged in the indictment.

The Court (to Mr. Cook, smiling.—I have no right to talk to the jury, except in writing, I believe.

Mr. Cook nods assent.

After writing, the Judge reads:—Gentlemen of the jury, you were instructed by the Court to state by your verdict if you find the prisoner guilty—whether you find her guilty of murder in the first or second degree, or guilty of manslaughter. [To the Clerk]—Ask the jury if they have agreed upon a verdict.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

The Foreman, who has remained standing during the interval between his returning the verdict as above, now consults with the jury, then turns to the Clerk, and answers in a plain and distinct voice, but with emotion, "We have."

The Clerk—What is your verdict?

The Foreman—Guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Court—Mr. Clerk, record the verdict.

Mr. Cook—One moment.

The Court—Record the verdict first.

Mr. Cook—The decision of the Supreme Court requires me to ask to have the jury polled before the verdict is recorded.

The Court—Poll the jury, then, Mr. Clerk.

Mr. Cook—Then I ask your Honor to instruct the jury that if any one of them does not agree to the verdict that he has now a right so to state.

Mr. Campbell—The Clerk writes it up (the verdict), and then the jury is polled afterward.

Mr. Byrne—Such is the rule.

Mr. Cook—I then ask that you (the Judge) announce to the jury that if they differ from the verdict, that whoever does so differ has a right to so state.

The Court—Gentlemen of the jury, if the verdict stated be your verdict, you will so state when your name is called; each individual juror will state when his name is called. Mr. Clerk, poll the jury.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, listen to your verdict. You say you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

Henry M. Beach—Is that your verdict? A. That is my verdict.

M. D. Litchfield—Is that your verdict? A. That is my verdict.

Hiram Rosekrans—Is that your verdict? A. That is my verdict.

D. C. Littlefield—Is that your verdict? A. That is my verdict.

B. F. Sterett—Is that your verdict? A. It is.

J. W. Shaeffer—Is that your verdict? A. It is my verdict.

Herman Wenzel—Is that your verdict? A. It is my verdict.

John E. Freeman—Is that your verdict? A. It is my verdict.

Asa R. Wells—Is that your verdict? A. Yes, sir.

Ernest Myrisch—Is that your verdict? A. Yes, sir.

George Merwin—Is that your verdict? A. Yes, sir.

Thomas Herobin—Is that your verdict? A. Yes, sir.

The Court—Mr. Clerk, record the verdict.

The Clerk writes.

The Court—Is the verdict recorded?

The Clerk—Yes, sir.

The Court—Read the verdict as recorded.

The Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, you say that you find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?

The Jury—(inclining their heads)—We do.

Mr. Cook—This being a special term of the Court—

The Court—There is no special term of the Court.

Mr. Cook—Well, a regular term. I desire to have time to examine the testimony so as to enable me to make a statement on a motion for a new trial.

By the Court—When do you, Mr. Byrne, desire as the day fixed for the passing of the sentence?

Mr. Cook—Give me until the 20th of May in which to make a motion for a new trial.

The Court—That would interfere with our vacation.

Mr. Cook—I shall be obliged to be in the Supreme Court myself, for the purpose of arguing cases, and in order that I may do my duty in this case I ask until that time.

The Court—I will hear your argument after discharging the jury.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY—On behalf of the people I thank you for the faithful performance of a duty so onerous as this has been. I have been somewhat censured during the course of this trial for having kept you together. You will do me the credit to believe, I trust, that I have acted conscientiously in doing so. I believe, too, that my course will be approbated by most good men, in fact by all; and certainly us to you, gentlemen, there can be no just reason for passing any censure upon your conduct. It cannot be said that you have been bribed or tampered with. I think the jurors who have served for a whole month as you have done, under the circumstances which you have served, should be exonerated from jury duty during your natural lives; and if I have any influence with the next Legislature, I shall recommend the passage of a general law that persons who are kept four weeks on a criminal case shall be exonerated from jury duty during the remainder of their natural lives. You are now discharged, and the Clerk will give you a certificate of discharge.

TIME OF SENTENCE.

The time for judgment in this case was then fixed for May 29, and it was ordered by the Court that the motion for new trial be made upon that day, and that the statement on motion for new trial be served on or before the 18th of May, on the District Attorney, Mr. Byrne, or his assistant, Mr. Fleming, or Judge Campbell; and that the statement may be in print or in writing. The Court then adjourned to Saturday morning next, at ten o'clock.

THE DELIBERATIONS OF THE JURY.

When the jury retired to their room to deliberate, they had not, in accordance with Judge Dwinelle's instructions, discussed the matter of Mrs. Fair's guilt among themselves. They had been for many days confined together, and discussed probably almost every subject within the range of human observation except the exact question which brought them together. When, therefore, the seal of silence was removed from their lips after a month, they felt as though relieved of a great incubus, and prepared themselves to state their convictions to each other based upon their understanding of the evidence and the charge of the Court. Being all business men and having spent a month of time in hearing the testimony and the arguments, they individually determined to approach the consideration of the case in a business way. If unnecessary time had been occupied in hearing the case, they were determined not to spend any more unnecessary time in the determination of the verdict. They first determined to select

A FOREMAN,

as is usual in such cases. Their choice fell upon B. F. Sterett, the printer, the most elderly man upon the jury. They next resolved that "Cushing's Manual" should be adopted as the rule of the discussions which might ensue. Next they determined that

A BALLOT

should be taken, to indicate how the jury stood as a body upon the question, first, of murder in the first degree. Next each juror was numbered, as follows:—Henry M. Beach, 1; W. D. Litchfield, 2; Hiram Rosekrans, 3; D. C. Littlefield, 4; B. F. Sterett, 5; J. W. Shaeffer, 6; Hermann Wenzel, 7; John E. Freeman, 8; Asa R. Wells, 9; Ernest Myrisch, 10; George Merwin, 11; Thomas Herobin, 12. In this order, should a disagreement result upon the first ballot, each juror should explain his views to his fellow jurymen. All the preliminaries being arranged, the foreman stated that the ballot would be in order. A hat was procured and placed upon the table, and the foreman

INSTRUCTED THE JURORS

to write on their ballots "Guilty" or "Not guilty," and place them within the hat. This was done. One by one the jurors advanced and placed their written ballots within the receptacle provided. There was a degree of deliberation which marked this episode in the discharge of their duties that denoted how each individual juror felt the importance of the duty he was then discharging. Not a word had passed between them upon the question of the

GUILT OR INNOCENCE

of the prisoner at the bar, Laura D. Fair. The ballots were all in and the jurors resumed their seats, all anxious to know how each had voted upon the question of life or death. Asa R. Wells was then appointed the secretary and teller, and proceeded to record the ballots. The foreman drew out the first ballot and read "Guilty!" It was so recorded. Then one by one came the ballots, all bearing "Guilty!" until the last had been recorded, and Mr. Wells announced:—

"Mr. Foreman, there are twelve ballots for guilty."

The Foreman—Thus, I understand, to be murder in the first degree, as charged in the indictment.

The jurors all acquiesced.

The Foreman—Then all that remains for us is to return to the court room and announce our verdict to the Judge.

The Deputy Sheriff, H. G. Boyd, was then summoned, and the jury returned to the court and delivered the result of their deliberation.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

The news of the agreement of the jury, and their verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, flashed along the streets with lightning speed. Simultaneously with the rendition of the verdict the announcement appeared upon the Chronicle bulletin board, which was soon surrounded by an eager crowd of readers, who read and doubted and still read, until convinced that the fact was as written. Then men grasped each other by the hand and said "Well done! justice is vindicated and we are glad of it." Soon groups of twos, threes and fours assembled upon the sidewalk and discussed the verdict, and the remarkable celerity which had characterized the jury in rendering their conclusion. The

OPINION EXPRESSED WAS UNANIMOUS

in favor of the righteousness of the verdict. Everyone seemed to have had an interest in the case, and felt that the verdict of the jury was a vindication of the law and of justice. When the counsel for the prosecution appeared upon the street they were congratulated by friends and admiring crowds upon the signal triumph which they had won. It was everywhere the subject of discussion. Upon the streets, in saloons, in the restaurants, at home, in the parlor and at the dinner table, old and young discussed the verdict, and we have yet to hear a single opinion against its justice.

UPON MRS. FAIR

the delivery of the verdict that consigns her to the gallows had no perceptible effect. She seemed marble as she reclined in her easy chair. When her little daughter caught the words of the foreman she seemed to realize their import, and instantly a flood of tears swelled up from her heart, and she hid her face in her mother's lap, sobbing convulsively. This outburst of feeling was contagious, and the strong men who had passed upon the life of the mother, in obedience to the stern obligations imposed by their oath, gave way before the emotion of the child, and hurried from the court room to hide the tears that would not down.

MRS. LANE, THE MOTHER

of Mrs. Fair, betrayed no extraordinary emotion. Her face flushed slightly as the verdict was recorded; otherwise she gave no token of the storm that must have raged in her breast as she saw the child of her bosom condemned to an ignominious end.

The grief of the child

AWOKE FEELINGS OF COMPASSION

in the large crowd; and now that justice was vindicated, mercy spread about her ministering efforts to invoke pity for the child, if not the mother.

Slowly the crowd dispersed, and after a brief period the convicted assassin was removed to the county jail, whence she may never again emerge save to meet her God. Impassable, cold, stern and emotionless, the convicted Laura D. Fair is as the syren who captivated and then slew her victim.

WHAT NEXT?

As a matter of course there will be a motion for a new trial, which being denied an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. The motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment will be made on the 29th of May. The defence took many exceptions in the course of the trial, and upon these exceptions will a motion for a new trial be based. Prominent among these exceptions was one to the testimony as to general reputation admitted by the Court. Besides these exceptions to rulings of the Court, is the question of the jurisdiction of the court after the third Tuesday in April intervened, being the commencement of the Contra Costa term. This point has already been discussed in the Chronicle and is familiar to our readers. Should the Supreme Court find the objections of the defendant's attorneys well taken, a

NEW TRIAL

will be ordered. Should they find, on the contrary that the rulings of Judge Dwinelle have been correct, the verdict will be sustained, and then nothing will intervene to

SNATCH LAURA D. FAIR FROM THE GALLOWS

except the Governor of the State of California. It is possible that the case may not come up before Governor Haight, for the Supreme Court may be many months in deciding the appeal. Should Governor Haight not be re-elected, his successor may be called on to commute her sentence from death upon the gallows to imprisonment extending to life in the State Prison.

REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

The announcement made in yesterday's HERALD, that the Commission of Appraisement of City Property, Messrs. A. J. Bleecker, A. H. Muller and Courtland Palmer, had already made a report fixing the valuation of the city property, was premature. The Commission met yesterday and organized under the authority constituting them a temporary Board of Appraisement for this special duty, but no further business was transacted. There will not be much delay, however, in pushing forward their work after the necessary information of its scope and extent has been furnished them by the Comptroller. Upon a slight consideration of the amount of realty of which the city holds the fee, it will be seen, however, that the labors of the gentlemen called upon to decide upon its value will be by no means light. This property comprises all the various parks and squares, thirteen in number—viz., Central Park, Hamilton square, Manhattan square, Mount Morris square, Reservoir square, Madison square, Tompkins square, Stuyvesant park, Union square, Washington square, City Hall park, Bowling and the Battery. In addition to these there are the new parks being opened up town on the west side, on the line of the Boulevard—namely, Riverside park and Morningside park. Gramercy park is private property. There is also much waste and unoccupied land—except by shanties—at the upper end of the island owned by the city. It is not yet learned if the public buildings are to be included in the appraisement, but in any event there is the land occupied by these—namely, school houses, engine houses and station houses. Blackwell's Island will doubtless also be included.

The selection made for this work of appraisement could scarcely have been better. Mr. A. J. Bleecker, the veteran auctioneer, is one of our oldest citizens, has been all his life in the real estate business, and, to use a homely but terse expression, "his father before him." He is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with all the changes in real estate that have occurred for a period whence the memory of ordinary men runneth not back, has witnessed its rise and fall in varying fluctuations of a buoyant or depressed market, and is recognized by all as thoroughly competent to give a sound, reliable judgment of its value at this day. Mr. A. H. Muller, although a much younger man and of a shorter experience, is none the less competent for the work asked of him, both from his own experience and the observation of excellent opportunities afforded him, while Mr. Courtland Palmer will be recognized by most of our citizens as a gentleman of much discrimination and having large real estate interests in the city itself.

It may be added that this appraisement is not made with any view of disposing of this property—so our citizens need not tremble for the sacredness of the parks, including our beautiful Central—but solely for the information of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund and the public as to what is the actual value of the real estate owned by the Corporation.

Sales of Real Estate.

The sale of the ground of the St. George Cricket Club, a Hoboken, which took place yesterday, gives evidence of the rapid progress which that suburban retreat is making towards increasing its population. The attendance was by no means small, notwithstanding the storm, and the bidding fair. However, many lots were sold at a bargain, and in general the prices paid were low. One hundred lots were sold altogether, at prices ranging from $395 to $765. The following are the particulars:—

NEW JERSEY PROPERTY—BY MULLER WILKINS AND CO.
St. George Cricket Club Grounds, Jersey City.

1 lot n. e. corner Grand av. and Lincoln st., 28x99	$765
1 lot adjoining, 25x99	610
6 lots adjoining, 25x99, each	541
1 lot s. e. corner Grand av. and Ludlow place, 25x99	650
4 lots n. e. corner Grand av. and Ludlow place, 25x100, each	580
6 lots s. s. Charles st. 100 ft. e. of Grand av., 25x100, each	355
4 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each	345
8 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each	350
1 lot, s. w. corner Charles st. and Union place, 25x100	625
2 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each	415
2 lots, n. s. Ludlow place, 100 ft. w. of Union place, 25x100, each	820
5 lots, n. w. corner Ludlow st. and Union places, 25x100	330
16 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each	305
4 lots, s. s. Ludlow place, 100 ft. e. of Grand av., 25x110, each	335
19 lots, adjoining, 25x110, each	330
4 lots, adjoining, 25x110, each	340
1 lot, s. w. corner Union and Ludlow places, 25x100, each	540
3 lots, adjoining, 25x100, each	345
2 lots, n. w. corner Union place and Lincoln st. 25x100, each	325
12 lots, adjoining, 25x113, each	376
4 lots, adjoining, 25x115, each	389

BY JAMES M. MILLER.

1 lot land, with the building s. s. 42d st., 55 ft. e. of 2d av., 15x98.9	7,50

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

WALL STREET, THURSDAY, May 4—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and more active on favorable advices from Liverpool. The cotton market advanced and closed strong at the improvement.

MONEY THREE TO FIVE PER CENT.

The gold sale by the government to-day, in relieving the banks to the extent of such national bank notes as were accepted for the gold, and in strengthening their reserves by the contribution of so much specie, played a double part in reducing liabilities and augmenting reserve. The money market was, therefore, rendered even easier than it had been when the banks held the national currency on deposit, and although the change was of itself only a small matter, taking into consideration the immense volume of money now in the city the effect was to relax the rates on call to such an extent that lenders in few instances only were able to get better than five per cent upon pledge of stock collaterals. On governments the supply was abundant at four per cent and moderately so at three. On time money is plentifully offering at six per cent for periods ranging from sixty days to six months.

A Washington despatch states that the banks have been called upon for a statement of their condition as they stood at the close of business on Saturday last, April 29. This sudden repetition of the investigation of the Comptroller of the Currency, who is required to call upon the banks at least five times a year for an exhibit of their affairs, was doubtless suggested by a suspicion that these institutions would indulge in unwarranted expansion immediately after the prior call. It will be curious to learn if any of the banks relied upon security from such a repetition and subjected themselves to a penalty for making their liabilities greater than four times their reserve.

Prime commercial paper is in good request and buyers find difficulty in securing really choice names at better than 6½ per cent discount.

Foreign exchange was without new feature, except that the nominal rates for sight sterling were more like the real. The market closed about steady on the basis of 110 a 110¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day sterling, and 110¾ a 110⅞ for sight. (An error in yesterday's quotation of the latter grade of bills doubtless corrected itself.)

GOLD STEADY—111 A 111⅛.

The gold market evinced a great deal of indifference to numerous influences which would ordinarily have produced considerable fluctuation. The apprehension of a further reduction in the Bank of England rate of discount was not, it is true, well founded, but so far as its tendency to affect the market was concerned it was supplemented by the announcement that the bank had gained nearly £500,000 in bullion during the past week. Our bonds were also reported 101½ a 90⅞, firm. Later on the effect of filing $4,859,000 bids for the government gold was nullified by an apprehension that the government would respond by selling twice the amount advertised to be sold, which was two millions. The prices had ranged from 110.13 to 111.16, and the prices obtained for the two millions awarded at the Sub-Treasury ranged from 111.16 to 111.051. Despite these various influences, gold remained 111 a 111⅛ most of the day, with all the sales at these figures alternately, except during one interval between the opening of the bids and the announcement of the awards, when it was offered at 111. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	111⅛	2 P. M.	111⅛
10:30 A. M.	111	3 P. M.	111⅛
11 A. M.	111⅛	4 P. M.	111⅛
12 M.	111	5:30 P. M.	111 a 111⅛
1 P. M.	111⅛		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from three per cent for carrying to flat for borrowing. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$17,069,000
Gold balances	1,186,594
Currency balances	1,465,582

The European steamers took out no specie. The only shipment was by the Morro Castle, for Havana, which was nominal—$12,753.

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The government list was a fraction lower, but steady if not strong at the new scale of prices. Considering the greater ease in money the change is not readily accounted for unless on the hypothesis that the efforts of the government to refund the debt into a bond bearing a lower rate of interest are inducing a gradual realization on the part of holders with a view to investment in securities offering the attraction of a higher rate of interest. The following were the closing street prices:—United States currency sixes, 115¾ a 115⅞; do. sixes, 1881, registered, 116⅞ a 117; do. do., coupon, 116⅞ a 117; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1864, do. do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., 1865, do. do., 110⅞ a 111; do. do., registered, January and July, 113 a 113¼; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113⅛ a 113¼; do. do., 1867, do. do., 113⅛ a 113¼; do. do., 1868, do. do., 113⅛ a 113¼; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¾ a 109; do. do., coupon, 109⅛ a 109¼.

STOCKS STRONG AND BUOYANT.

The stock market, after considerable dulness and irregularity in the morning and during the earlier portion of the afternoon, gradually grew strong, and toward the close assumed a decidedly buoyant tone, giving marked indication of a renewal of operations on the part of the cliques for a revival of speculation for higher prices. Whatever the real reason of the recent prolonged lull—and there are many who theorize that the cliques were endeavoring to test the temper of the street as a preliminary to embarking upon a fresh movement to include the summer months—it served to show that the cliques are jealously watched by the public, who have "learned a thing or two" about speculation, and are unwilling to come in when the cliques are willing to go out. The reconnoissance had doubtless two objects—viz., to ascertain the sentiment of the public, and secondly, to forecast the future of the monetary situation. On the first point the cliques were doubtless satisfied that any attempt to unload would precipitate a decline more dangerous to themselves than to the public, inasmuch as they hold the leading speculative stocks in large blocks, the sudden depreciation of which would be ruinous. On the second point they gained the assurance that with money now offering at six per cent for sixty days to six months, it would not be a difficult matter to procure the sinews of war with which to prosecute a vigorous summer campaign. The recent period of dulness stimulated, as it always does, the formation of a large short interest sufficient at least to give the market a good "send-off" on a fresh rise. Hence, despite the naturally "bearish" character of the weather to-day, the tone of the Stock Exchange gradually became cheerful, and the revived interest in the market was such that dealings were prosecuted until a late hour on the sidewalk, in the teeming rain, after the Stock Exchange had closed. The success of the "bull" cliques in reinvesting the market with fresh attractions, after it has advanced to its present stage of prices, will depend on the boldness of their own efforts. The public, however, are still as watchful as ever, and the race to unload when the time comes for reversing the current of speculation will find them as vigilant as the cliques. The upward movement was more especially marked in Rock Island, Reading Lake Shore, Ohio and Mississippi, Wabash, Erie and New York Central. The advance in Rock Island seemed based on the exchange for it of Northwestern common by the clique, share for share. Reading was very naturally responsive to the anticipated settlement of the troubles at the coal mines. Erie, which is always tow to the flame of speculation, ran up to 23⅝, on the idea that the surrender of the books of the company by Jay Gould means an end to all "irregularities" in the matter of new stock, convertible bonds and the like.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central consolidated	95⅜	93⅞
New York Central scrip	91⅝	93⅝
Harlem	133	132
Erie	23⅝	21⅞
Reading	112¼	111¼
Lake Shore	110¼	109¼
Wabash	61⅞	61⅛
Pittsburg	125¼	124¼
Northwestern	86⅝	85¼
Northwestern preferred	93⅝	93⅛
Rock Island	115	114¼
St. Paul	62⅜	61⅞
St. Paul preferred	81⅝	81⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	51⅞	50⅛
Union Pacific	33	32⅞
Hannibal and St. Joseph	103¼	102
Hannibal and St. Joseph preferred	104	102⅞
Western Union Telegraph	59⅜	59⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅞	47⅛

SOUTHERN SECURITIES STRONG.

The Southern list was steady and generally firm. The South Carolinas advanced in face of the reports of domestic trouble in the State, and the new bonds were rather active at higher quotations. The following were the closing street prices:—Tennessee, ex coupon, 67⅛ a 67⅜; do., new, 67⅜ a 67½; Virginia, ex coupon, 68½ a 70; do., new, 71 a 73; do., registered stock, old, 55 a 56½; Georgia sixes, 81 a 85; do. sevens, 89 a 90; North Carolina, ex coupon, 47 a 47½; do., new, 25 a 26; do. special tax, 18⅛ a 19; Missouri sixes, 91 a 94½; do. Hannibal and St. Joseph, 92¼ a 92⅞; Louisiana sixes, 67 a 69; do. levee sixes, 70 a 73; do. do. eights, 84 a 86; Alabama fives, 70 a 75; do. eights, 102 a 104; do. railroad eights, 95 a 100; South Carolina sixes, 70 a 80; do. new, January and July, 61⅞ a 61¾; do. do., April and October, 59 a 59½; Arkansas sixes, 55 a 60; do. sevens, 50 a 60.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

The Vice President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad furnishes the following official comparative statement of business for ten months of the fiscal year, from June 1, 1870, to March 31, 1871:—

RECEIPTS.

	1869-70.	1870-71.
Gross earnings	$10,422,452	$9,811,171
Decrease in 1870-71, $607,281, equal to 5 82-100 per cent.		

TOTAL CURRENT CHARGES.

	1869-70.	1870-71.	Decrease 1870-71.
Operating expenses	$6,581,909	$5,205,132	$1,356,876
Taxes	285,022	327,869	61,122
Interest on bonds and interest on exchange	1,264,057	1,315,471	48,925
Sinking funds	45,129	45,129	—
Dividends paid on Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad stocks	1,698	804	781
Rent on Iowa roads	479,230	524,182	85,261
Total	$8,851,825	$7,287,231	$1,562,234

Savings in the above items in ten months, in 1870-71, $1,564,594 55, equal 17 65-100 per cent.

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance of income on March 1, 1871	$1,314,000
Balance of income on March 1, 1870	188,975
Increase as of March 1, 1871	$1,125,025

ESTIMATED INCOME ON MAY 31, 1871.

Total income March 1, 1871	$1,314,000
The net income of April and May, 1870, was $739,159 36. Estimating same for April and May, 1871	739,159
Leaving total estimated income at close of fiscal year	$2,053,160

Upon which the reader may base his collections as to the dividend which will be or ought to be declared for the current half year.

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, May 4—10:15 A. M.

$16,000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅛	300 shs N Y C & H R, s c, b3	93		
1000 do	109⅛	400 do	93⅛		
12000 Tenn 6's, new	67⅛	400 do	93		
10000 do	67⅛	5000 N Y C & H R R, ct	91⅝		
10000 do	67⅛	100 do	94		
10000 S Car 6's, old b	47⅛	5000 do	94		
5000 Geo 7's, gold b	90⅛	2000 do	94		
15000 S C 6's, n, Jan & July	61	200 Erie RR	22⅞		
10000 do	61⅛	500 do	23⅛		
1000 do....Oct & Ap	59	200 Reading RR	111⅜		
3000 B'klyn 6's, w l	95	400 do	111⅛		
10000 N Y Cen 6's, '83	92	100 L S & M S RR	109⅜		
1000 Pac R 7's, g by Mo	103	100 do	109⅞		
3000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅞	500 do	109⅞		
2000 U Pac RR 1st m	89⅞	35 do	109⅞		
1000 U Pac l g b	81	300 Panama RR	80⅛		
4000 do	81⅞	55 do	81		
1000 do	81⅞	100 Un Pac RR	32⅞		
5000 Del, Lack & West 2d	97	700 Clev & Pitts	121⅞		
5000 T & W 1st, S L d	89⅞	10 do	121⅞		
2000 M & Es 1st m, ex in	101⅛	10 do	123⅞		
1000 Chev & Tol s f b	103⅛	100 C & N W pfd b c	93⅞		
20000 Tol & W con con b	92⅛	50 New Jersey Cen RR	108⅞		
6000 Ohio & Miss 1st	106⅛	300 Chic & R I RR	114⅞		
5000 Ohio & Miss con b	95⅛	200 do	114⅞		
1000 St L & I M 1st m	88⅛	800 do	114⅞		
6000 C, C & I C 1st mtg	88⅞	100 Mil & St Paul RR	62		
2000 Pitts, Ft W & Chi 2d	99⅛	100 Mil & St P RR pfd b c	81⅛		
10 shs Fourth Nat Bk	112	50 Pitts, Ft W & C gtd	99⅞		
5 St Nicholas Bk	117	200 Del, Lack & W RR	109¼		
100 American Coal	51	400 do	109⅞		
200 Con Coal of Md	38⅞	300 Bost, Hart & Erie	2⅞		
200 do	38⅞	100 Ohio & Miss RR	50⅞		
400 West U Tel	59⅛	100 do	50⅞		
200 do	59⅛	500 Ohio & Miss pref	80		
200 do	59⅛	7 do	82⅞		
1600 do	59⅛	25 do	82⅞		
100 do	59⅛	75 do	82⅞		
100 Quick Min pref	17	40 Morris & Es RR	93		
50 Manhattan Gas	235	400 Han & St Jo RR	102		
10 Wells-Fargo Ex	44⅞	100 Tol, W & W pfd	80		
15 U S Express	57⅞	200 Col, C & I C RR	22⅞		
40 Am M U Ex	54⅞	200 Atlantic & Pacific pf	22⅞		
500 N Y C & H R RR	99	10 Rome & Watertown RR	120		

12:15 and 2:15 o'Clock P. M.

$45000 US 6's, c, '81	117	$10000 US 6's, cur'cy	115⅞
5000 US 5-20, r, '62	110⅞	2000 US 5-20, c, '68	113⅛
2500 US 5-20, c, '62	110⅞	5000 do	113⅛
1000 US 5-20, c, '65	113⅛	2000 US 5's, 10-40, c	109⅛
10000 US 5-20, c, '67	113⅛	2000 do	109⅛
10000 US 5-20, r, '67	113⅛		

One o'Clock P. M.

$14000 Tenn 6's, old	67⅛	100 shs Erie RR pref	47⅞
1000 Tenn 6's, n	67⅛	6 do	48
10000 do	67⅛	600 Reading RR	112
1000 do	67⅛	2100 do	112⅛
3000 Ga 7's, g bds	91⅛	600 Mich Cen RR	122
2000 S Car 6's, o b	47⅛	200 L S & M S RR	109⅞
5000 S C 6's, n, Jan & Jy	61	400 do	109⅞
1000 do	61⅛	25 Panama RR	80⅛
1000 do	61⅛	200 Clev & Pitts RR	123
10000 Missouri 6's	94	100 Chic & N W RR	85⅞
17000 Mor & Es 2d m	97⅛	100 Chic & N W pref	93⅞
2000 Cen Pac gld bds	102⅞	300 C, C & Ind RR	93⅛
2000 do	103	100 New Jersey C RR	108⅞
14 shs Manhat Bank	165	200 Chic & R I RR	114⅞
100 West Un Tel	59⅛	31 do	114⅞
100 do	59⅛	100 do	114⅞
50 Quicksilver M Co pf	16	100 do	114⅞
50 Wells-Fargo Ex	44⅞	100 Tol, W & W RR	65⅞
300 do	44⅞	100 do	65⅞
100 N Y C & H R RR	93⅞	21 Pitts, Ft W & Chi gt	99
100 do	93⅞	100 Chic, Bur & Qy RR	153
100 do	93⅞	400 Del, L & W RR	109⅞
100 do	93⅞	200 do	109⅞
100 do	93⅞	100 do	110⅛
10000 N Y C & H R, ct b60	91⅝	100 H & St Jo RR pref	104
2500 do	91⅝	100 C, C & I C RR	22⅞
5000 do	91⅝	200 Union Pac RR	32⅞
5000 do	94⅛	100 Mil & St P RR	62⅞
3000 do	94⅛	100 Dub & S C RR	93
500 Erie RR	22⅞		

STREET QUOTATIONS.

Half-past Five o'Clock P. M.

West Union Tel.	59⅛ a 59⅜	NWestern pfd.	93⅞ a 93⅞
Pacific Mail	47⅞ a 47⅞	Rock Island	114⅞ a 114⅞
N Y Cen con	93⅞ a 93⅞	St Paul	62⅜ a 62⅞
N Y Cen scrip	91⅝ a 91⅝	St. Paul pfd	81⅞ a 81⅞
Erie	23⅛ a 23⅛	Wabash	61⅞ a 62
Reading	112⅛ a 112⅜	Ohio & Miss.	51⅜ a 51⅞
Lake Shore	110¼ a 110⅛	Bos, Hart & Erie	2 a 2⅞
Pittsburg	125⅛ a 125⅜	Union Pacific	33⅛ a 33
Northwestern	85⅞ a 86	Col, Chic & I C.	22⅞ a 23

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, May 4—6 P. M.

COFFEE.—The market for Rio was inactive, but prices were well maintained, there being no stock pressing for sale. Aside from the auction sale there were no transactions. J. H. Draper & Co. sold by auction 525 bags Rio, per Merrimac, at from 11¼c. a 12⅞c., and 830 bags, per Adelaide Pendergast, at from 11¼c. a 12⅞c., gold, in bond, 60 days. Rio, ordinary cargoes, 10c. a 10½c.; fair do., 10⅞c. a 11c.; good do., 11⅛c. a 11½c.; prime do., 12⅛c. a 12⅞c.; extreme range for lots, 10½c. a 13⅛c. Other descriptions were quiet and nominal. The stock comprises 74 bags Java, 8,285 bags Ceylon, 18,234 bags Maracaibo, 3,715 bags Laguayra, 2,511 bags Jamaica, 533 bags St. Domingo, 5,222 bags Costa Rica, 1,526 bags Mexican, 5,680 bags Malabar, and 434 bags Savanilla. Total stock of all kinds, excepting Rio, now in first hands, 50,212 bags. We quote:—Java, 18c.; a 18c.; Laguayra, 14c. a 15½c.; Jamaica, 13c. a 15½c.; St. Domingo, gold, in bond, 9½c. a 10c.; Costa Rica, 15½c. a 17c.; Manila, 14c. a 15c.; Mexican, 15c. a 17c.; Savanilla, 13½c. a 16½c.; Curacoa, 15c. a 15½c., gold, 30 a 60 days, duty paid.

COTTON.—The market was excited under an active export and fair spinning demand, and prices were advanced ⅛c. per lb. for ordinary and good ordinary and ¼c. per lb. for the higher grades. Toward the close, however, the activity subsided and there were more sellers than buyers at the quotations subjoined. The sales were as follows:—

	To-day.	Last Evening.	Total.
Export	3,149	788	3,937
Consumption	1,115	101	1,216
Speculation	388	114	597
In transit	471	—	471
Total	5,123	1,003	6,131

We quote:—

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
Good ordinary	13	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
Low middling	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜
Middling	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good middling	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	16⅛

—The market for forward deliveries was excited and higher under an active demand. Prices ruled ⅛c. a ⅜c. per lb. higher for May contracts and fully ⅛c. per lb. for later deliveries, closing, however, slightly easier. The transactions to-day comprised 14,900 bales, as follows:—May, 100 at 14⅛c., 800 at 14 5-16c., 2,100 at 14⅜c., 100 each, May and June, at 14⅜c., together; 100 each, May and June, at 14⅜c., together; June, 200 at 14⅜c., 300 at 14⅝c., 3,700 at 14⅝c.; 100 each, June, July and August, at 14⅝c., together; 200 each, June, July, August and September, at 14⅝c., together; July, 1,300 at 14⅝c., 500 at 14 9-16c., 900 at 14⅝c., 1,100 at 14⅝c.; 100 each, July and August, at 14⅝c., together; 100 each, July and August, at 14⅝c., and 100 September, 14⅝c., together; August, 200 14⅝c., 100 14 11-16c., 200 14⅝c.; September, 100 14⅝c., 200 14⅝c., 300, 14⅝c.; 100 f. o. b. Charleston, private terms. Exchanges—1-16c. paid to exchange 300 May for 300 June; 5-16c. paid to exchange 200 May for 200 July; ⅜c. paid to exchange 200 May for 200 September. Yesterday, after 'Change, 1,700 bales changed hands as follows:—May, 100 at 14c., 300 at 14 1-16c.; June, 300 at 14⅛c.; July, 100 at 14⅜c., 200 at 14⅜c.; August, 400 at 14⅜c.; December, 300 at 14⅜c. Exchanges—⅛c. paid to exchange 200 May for 200 September; ⅜c. paid to exchange 100 May for 100 September. Total transactions since last report, 16,600 bales. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries were:—May, 14.01c.; June, 14⅛c.; July, 14.33c.; August, 14.44c.; December, 14.50c. The receipts at the ports to-day were as follows:—Galveston, 796 bales; New Orleans, 4,010 do.; Mobile, 491 do.; Savannah, 797 do.; Charleston, 890 do.; Wilmington, 35 do.; Norfolk, 125 do.; Baltimore, 300 do.; New York, 633 do.; Boston, 275 do. Total, 8,412 bales, against 6,550 bales same day last week and 4,740 bales this day last year.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Receipts—Flour, 6,481 bbls.; wheat, 19,500 bushels; corn, 19,560 bushels; corn meal, 580 bags; oats, 23,850 bushels. The flour market ruled dull and heavy, but prices were without noteworthy change. The sales were about 7,000 bbls. Rye flour was steady, with but slight inquiry. Corn meal was steady, at $3 90 a $4 20 for Western and $4 25 a $4 30 for Brandywine, with sales of 400 bbls. We quote:—

No. 2 State	$4 75 a $5 50
Superfine State	5 85 a 6 10
Extra State	6 25 a 6 50
Choice do	6 65 a 6 90
Superfine Western	5 85 a 6 10
Extra do	6 25 a 6 50
Extra Minnesota	6 50 a 7 75
Roundhoop Ohio, shipping brands	6 40 a 6 75
Roundhoop Ohio, trade brands	6 80 a 7 00
Family	7 25 a 8 25
St. Louis low extra	6 50 a 7 00
St. Louis straight extra	7 00 a 7 50
St. Louis choice double extra	7 50 a 8 00
St. Louis choice family	8 00 a 10 50
Rye flour	4 25 a 5 50
Southern No. 2	5 00 a 5 50
Southern superfine	5 60 a 5 50
Southern extra	6 00 a 6 50
Southern family	6 75 a 8 50
Corn meal, Western white	8 50 a 11 50
Corn meal, Western yellow	3 25 a 3 50
Corn meal, Jersey	3 70 a 3 85
Corn meal, Brandywine	3 70 a 3 85
	4 00 a 4 20

—Wheat was in better demand and closed decidedly firmer under an advance in the Liverpool quotations. The sales were about 75,000 bushels at $1 55 a $1 56 for new No. 2 spring, delivered, closing at $1 56 bid; $1 55 a $1 57 for small lots amber winter, included in the above, and 15,000 bushels No. 2 spring, seller's option, last half of May, at $1 48, and 7,000 bushels No. 1 spring, delivered, at $1 58. Corn was quiet, for want of prime mixed, which was wanted. The sales were only about 15,000 bushels at 79c. a 81c. for mixed and 81c. a 82c. for yellow. Oats were steady at 65c. a 67c. for Western and 67c. a 69c. for Ohio, with sales of about 35,000 bushels.

FREIGHTS.—The market was firm, but quiet, in all departments, and grain rates to Liverpool were a trifle higher. The engagements were:—To Liverpool by steam, 23,500 bushels grain at 5½d., 150 bales cotton at ⅜d., and by sail, 15,000 bushels grain at 6d. and 150 bales cotton at 5⅛d. To London by sail, 7,500 bushels corn at 7d. The charters include:—A bark, 3,500 bbls., to Gibraltar and Malta, general cargo, on private terms; an Italian bark, 431 tons, direct to Cardiff, Malta, &c.; an Italian bark hence to Brindisi, 5,060 cases refined petroleum at 30c.

MOLASSES.—Foreign was in moderate demand at full prices. The offerings were light, and at current quotations there were more buyers than sellers. A moderate trade was in progress in lots, but no cargoes changed hands. Domestic was steady, with a moderate inquiry. We note sales of 104 bbls., at from 50c. to 65c. We quote:—

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba—Centrifugal and mixed	20c. a 25c.	25c. a 30c.
Clayed	21c. a 29c.	30c. a 32c.
Muscovado, refining	— a —	37c. a 42c.
Muscovado, grocery	— a —	40c. a 45c.
Porto Rico	— a —	40c. a 62c.
English islands	25c. a 27c.	35c. a 45c.
New Orleans	— a —	40c. a 70c.

—Stock, 5,841 hhds. Cuba, 110 hhds. Porto Rico, 423 hhds. English islands and 4,100 bbls. New Orleans.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was in light demand, but with small supplies holders were enabled to obtain full prices, some demanding 5¾c. The sales were confined to about 150 bbls. at 57c. Rosin was neglected and nominal at about $2 20 a $2 30 for strained, $2 80 a $2 40 for No. 2, $3 25 a $4 50 for No. 1, $4 75 a $5 50 for pale, and $6 a $7 00 for extra pale, including window glass. Tar was in light request and the sales were unimportant. Wilmington $2 50.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 67 packages; lard, 154 packages and 580 kegs. The pork market was heavy and lower. The sales were about 3,700 bbls., at $17 25 a $17 50½, for early nearby at $17 25, and $17 25 a $17 50 for June. Prime mess was nominally $16 a $16 25. Beef was quiet, at $11 a $14 for mess, $12 a $16 50 for extra do., $21 a $23 for prime mess and $25 a $28 for India. Beef hams quiet at former rates. Cut meats continued without noticeable change. We note sales of 50 bbls. bagged hams at 14⅛c. a 15c. Bacon was steady, but quiet. Lard was lower. The sales were about 2,500 tierces, at 11⅛c. a 11⅝c. on the spot and for all May, 11⅝c. for June and 11⅞c. for July. Butter and cheese were firm but quiet, at former quotations.

PETROLEUM.—The market continued to rule firm and prices were a trifle higher. Crude in bulk was held at from 13⅜c. a 13⅝c.; refined, 23⅜c. a 23⅝c. Buyers generally would not pay the prices asked. We note sales of 3,100 bbls. standard white on the spot, at 23⅛c., and 1,500 bbls. refined, first half July, at 24⅞c. The Philadelphia market was inactive but firm. The sales reported were 1,500 bbls. refined, last half June, at 24⅛c.

RICE.—The market was firmer for Carolina, with occasional small sales as high as 9⅛c. per lb. for very choice. The sales were 50 tierces, in lots, chiefly at from 8⅞c. a 9⅛c. per lb. Rangoon was plentiful and only steady in value, with a moderate demand. Sales, in lots, 250 bags at from 7c. a 7⅛c. currency. Large lots were obtainable at 3⅜c. a 3⅝c. per lb., gold, cash in bond. Stock Rangoon, 8,100 bags.

SUGAR.—The market was decidedly less active, but fully as strong as yesterday, closing at 9⅞c. a 9⅞c. for fair to good refining Cuba, with higher prices demanded by some holders. The sales comprise 1,600 hhds., including 180 hhds. clarified, a 10⅛c.; 126 hhds. good fair refining Cuba, at 9⅞c. a 10c.; 50 hhds. fair refining do., at 9⅞c., and 231 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at from 5 a 10⅛c., the latter figure for prime Porto Rico. Refined was in brisk demand and scarce. Most of the refineries were sold ahead. The market closed strong at 12⅞c. a 12⅞c. for soft white, 13⅞c. for granulated and 13⅞c. for crushed and powdered. We quote:—Cuba—Inferior to common refining, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; fair to good fair refining, 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; good to prime refining, 9⅞c. a 9⅞c.; fair to good grocery, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; prime to choice grocery, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c.; centrifugal, hogsheads and boxes, 9⅞c. a 11c.; molasses, hogsheads and boxes, 8⅞c. a 9⅞c.; melado, 4⅞c. a 7⅞c. Havana—Boxes, Dutch standard, Nos. 7 to 9, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c.; do., 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c.; do., 13 to 15, 10⅛c. a 11⅛c.; do., 16 to 18, 11⅛c. a 12⅛c.; do., 19 to 20, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c.; do., white, 12⅛c. a 13⅛c. Porto Rico—Refining grades, 9c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. Brazil—Dutch standard, Nos. 8 to 12, 8⅞c. a 9⅛c. Java—Dutch standard, Nos. 10 to 12, 9⅞c. a 10⅛c. Manila—Current clayed and superior, 8⅛c. a 9⅛c. New Orleans—Refining grades, 8c. a 9⅞c.; grocery grades, 9⅞c. a 10⅞c. Messrs. C. Amanu & Co. report the following:—

	Hhds.	Boxes.	Bags.	Melado.
Stock (ascertained by actual count, including accumulation) May 1, 1871	43,392	50,715	168,659	5,656
Receipts, since May 1	4,256	5,272	4,200	555
Total	47,651	55,9?	172,159	5,611
Sales, since May 1	7,150	2,416	—	—
Stock this day, May 4, 1871	40,501	53,472	172,159	5,611
Comparing with stock—				
May 5, 1870	87,418	96,807	348,063	1,927
May 6, 1869	64,246	103,251	75,658	714
May 5, 1868	27,582	50,271	21,561	

SEEDS.—The market continued firm but quiet. We note sales of 1,000 bags Calcutta, in store, at $2 03⅛, sixty days. Other descriptions were not in demand.

TALLOW.—There was a considerable movement at previous prices. We note sales here and in Philadelphia of 150,000 a 200,000 lbs. at from 8⅞c. to 9c.

WHISKEY was lower. The sales were 200 bbls., iron hooped, at 92c.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

CHICAGO, May 4, 1871.

Flour quiet and steady; spring extras, $5 25 a $6 50. Wheat in active demand and higher, No. 2, $1 25½ a $1 26½, cash, and seller May; $1 27 a $1 28½, seller June; during the afternoon active at $1 26½, cash, and seller May. Corn firm; No. 2, 54½c. a 55c., cash; 54½c. a 55½c., seller May; during the afternoon firm at 55⅛c. a 55⅜c., cash, and seller May. Oats firm and higher; No. 2, 47⅛c. a 48⅛c. for regular and fresh receipts. Rye quiet and firm; No. 2, 89⅛c. a 90c. Barley dull; No. 2, 82c. a 83c. Highwines steady and firm at 88c. Provisions dull and weak. Mess pork, $17 a $17 50, seller June. Lard, 10⅛c. a 11c., cash, and seller June. Live hogs active at $5 15 a $5 50. Cattle moderately active at $4 85 a $6 50. Receipts—5,000 bbls. flour, 11,000 bushels wheat, 70,000 bushels corn, 19,000 bushels oats, 4,000 bushels rye, 2,000 bushels barley, 7,000 hogs. Shipments—2,000 bbls. flour, 144,000 bushels wheat, 142,000 bushels corn, 27,000 bushels oats, 10,000 bushels rye, 1,000 bushels barley, 4,000 hogs. Freights steady; to Buffalo 5c. on corn, 5½c. on wheat.

OSWEGO, May 4, 1871.

Flour unchanged, with a good demand. Sales 2,500 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 spring, $7 50 for amber winter, $8 for white do., $8 75 for double extra. Wheat firm. Sales 700 bushels No. 2 red Wabash, $1 46; 5,000 bushels red Ohio, $1 48; 1,200 bushels amber, $1 59; 5,000 choice white Canada, $1 85. Corn steady; sales 1,500 bushels at 73c. Oats quiet—Western held at 61c. Barley, rye and peas inactive. Corn meal—$1 60 for bolted, $1 50 for unbolted, per cwt. Mill feed unchanged; shorts, $25 a $26; shipstuffs, $28 a $29; middlings, $30 a $32, per ton. Highwines, 92c. Canal freights—Wheat, 7⅛c.; corn, 6⅞c., to New York; lumber, $3 to the Hudson and $4 to New York. Railroad freights—Flour, to Boston, 55c.; to New York, 48c.; to Albany, 44c. Lake imports—15,000 bushels wheat and 614,000 feet lumber. Canal exports—41,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels corn, 1,500 bushels oats and 2,115,000 feet lumber.

SAVANNAH, May 4, 1871.

Cotton in moderate demand; middlings, 14c. Net receipts, 797 bales; sales, 450; stock, 40,451.

NEW ORLEANS, May 4, 1871.

Cotton active and higher; middlings, 14⅞c. a 14⅞c. Net receipts, 4,010 bales; gross, 4,017. Exports to Bremen, 2,648; to Cronstadt, 1,769. Sales, 9,000; stock, 181,042.

LOUISVILLE, May 4, 1871.

Tobacco active; sales, 255 hhds. Fresh to good lugs, $4 60 a $5 60; low leaf to medium bright wrappers, $7 a $20.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 4, 1871.

Petroleum—Crude firmer at $4 70; refined firmer, held at 21⅞c. a 22c.

DEATH OF AN ECCENTRIC PREACHER.—The Missouri journals mention the death of an eccentric person, Horace Kiphart, not far from Rolla, in that State. He had been a Methodist clergyman; then entered the Confederate service; after the war turned Mormon; soon went back to his old home; married a woman young enough to be his daughter, who died suddenly and mysteriously; and finally took up his residence in a cave in the Ozark mountains, and is believed to have perished for want of proper nourishment and shelter. He was a native of Kentucky and in his sixtieth year.

SINGULAR MATCH RACE IN CALIFORNIA.—Johnny Faylor and Eugene West have been matched to ride a race of seventy-five miles on the 30th inst., at the Park, $250 being bet on Faylor to $200 on West—the latter to ride fifteen horses to the former's thirteen. The race will be rode on the occasion of West's 100-mile race, both starting at the same time, and the first to complete the seventy-five miles winning the money; West finishing the twenty-five miles remaining of his 100-mile race without stopping.—Sacramento Union, April 26.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DE NISE—SEAMAN.—On Thursday, May 4, by the Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler, J. S. DE NISE, of New Jersey, to Mrs. LOTTIE A. SEAMAN, of Brooklyn.

GRIFFITH—TATE.—On Tuesday, May 2, by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, FREDERICK WILLIAM GRIFFITH to LUCY, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Tate. No cards.

KOHLER—FOX.—On Thursday, May 4, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Isaac Westcott, CHARLES H. KOHLER to MARY E. FOX. No cards.

MILBANK—FLETCHER.—At the Church of the Holy Apostles, on Wednesday, May 3, by the Rev. Dr. Lundy, CHARLES MILBANK to Miss MAGGIE FLETCHER, all of this city.

ROE—PULSIFER.—At Auburn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, April 25, by the Rev. Samuel Boardman, THOMAS W. ROE, of New York, to ANNIE D., only daughter of A. V. Pulsifer, Esq., of the former city.

VAN NORDEN—ROE.—On Wednesday evening, May 3, at the Wainwright Memorial church, by the Rev. Frederick Sill, assisted by the Rev. R. G. Quinnell, CHARLES E. VAN NORDEN to MARY E. ROE, all of this city.

WRIGHT—SIMPSON.—On Wednesday, May 3, at St. Paul's church, Glen Cove, L. I., by the Rev. Thomas Malcely, Dr. FREDERICK A. WRIGHT, of Glen Cove, to ALICE, daughter of Edward Simpson, of Brooklyn.

Died.

BARNARD.—On Wednesday, May 3, LEON BARNARD, in the 41st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock, from his late residence, 529 East 11th street.

BEGLEY.—BRIDGET, widow of Peter Begley, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, 123 Worth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

BIRDSALL.—Drowned, near Hastings, N. Y., on Friday, April 14, while attempting to swim ashore from steamboat Connecticut, FITCH P. BIRDSALL, son of the late William B. Birdsall, of Peekskill, N. Y., in the 31st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BRADY.—At Far Rockaway, on Tuesday, May 2, EDMUND R., youngest son of Elijah Brady, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Bank street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on the 2:30 train from Forty-sixth street.

BYRNE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, May 3, FREDERICK JOHN, second son of Frederick [illegible] Byrne, aged 3 years, 6 months and 2 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his uncle's, A. L. Byrne, J. R. Power and Edward Power, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. [illegible] Spring street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

BYRNE.—On Thursday, May 4, EDWARD BYRNE, native of the county Limerick, Ireland, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 402 West street, corner Twelfth, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CAMMACK.—On Wednesday, May 3, after a long illness, HANNAH CAMMACK, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 1st avenue D, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. The remains will be taken to Evergreen Cemetery for interment.

CERAGIOLI.—On Wednesday, May 3, FRANCIS CERAGIOLI, aged 49 years and 6 months.

Notice of funeral in Saturday's paper.

CHEVALIER.—At Harlem, on Wednesday, May 3, MAY CHEVALIER, in her 7th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 128 West 129th street.

CONNOLLY.—On Wednesday, May 3, MARY A. CONNOLLY, daughter of Catherine and the late Henry Connolly.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 239 East Twenty-fifth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

COSTIGAN.—On Wednesday, May 3, after a short illness, of diphtheria, ISABELLA G., infant daughter of David W. and Maria Louise Costigan, aged 7 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from 169 Livingston street, Brooklyn.

DAVIS.—At Adrian, Mich., on Saturday morning, April 29, of whooping cough, EVA DE REMER, only child of John W. and Fanny Brouwer Davis, and granddaughter of the late Jacob Brouwer, aged 6 months and 14 days.

DONSON.—AMERICUS (6) ASSOCIATION.—The members of Americus (6) Association are requested to meet at the rooms of the association, No. 261 East Broadway, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past twelve o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother member, Michael Donson. By order JOHN J. BLAIR, President.

J. M. BAXTER, JOHN J. MCARDLE, Secretaries.

FREDERICKS.—At his residence, in Hackensack, N. J., after a lingering illness, JOHN H. FREDERICKS, aged 55 years and 1 day.

Funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Carriages will be in waiting at the Hoboken ferry, Jersey side, at twelve M.

FURMAN.—On Wednesday afternoon, May 3, WILLIAM HENRY FURMAN, aged 30 years, 8 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, East New York, on Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock.

HENDERSON.—On Wednesday, May 3, JENNIE, daughter of James Henderson, in the 7th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, corner 15th street and Tenth avenue, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

HOLT.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 2, EMILY MONTAGUE, wife of Charles J. Holt, and daughter of Henry G. Guyon.

The funeral will take place at 93 Cambridge place, this (Friday) morning, at ten o'clock.

MARTIN.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, May 2, ABBY, widow of Samuel Martin, aged 83 years.

Her relatives and friends and those of her son, Conklin L. Martin, and her sons-in-law, Daniel O. Archer and Albert C. Crowell, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock, from her late residence, 130 West Forty-third street.

MASON.—On Tuesday afternoon, May 2, HANNAH R., widow of Albert Mason.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 61 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, this (Friday) morning, at eleven o'clock.

MONTGOMERY.—On Thursday morning, May 4, REBECCA ROHR, widow of James Montgomery, aged 81 years.

Funeral services will be held at the house of her son-in-law, Edward Anthony, No. 57 West Forty-second street, on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock, at which friends of the family are invited to attend.

MOORE.—On Thursday, May 4, CAROLINE FRANCES, wife of Samuel A. Moore and daughter of John and Susan Hobbs.

Funeral from St. John's church, Yonkers, on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock. The friends of the family are invited to attend. Trains leave New York at two o'clock P. M.

MUNSELL.—On Thursday afternoon, May 4, after a lingering illness, HENRY H. MUNSELL, in the 63d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MURPHY.—On Wednesday morning, May 3, CATHARINE, the beloved wife of John Murphy, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, John and Michael Murphy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 25 Hubert street.

McVICKAR.—On Wednesday, May 3, FRANCIS MATILDA CONSTABLE, wife of the late Edward McVickar, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Sixth avenue and Twentieth street, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Turin, N. Y., for interment.

OPPENHYM.—Suddenly, on Thursday, May 4, ANNIE, wife of Herman Oppenhym.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

PRICE.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on third day, Fifth month, SUSAN, widow of Ichabod Price, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of the late David H. Davis, No. 335 West Eighteenth street, on Seventh day (Saturday), at ten A. M., without further invitation.

REILLY.—On Wednesday, May 3, MINNIE, youngest daughter of Charles and Eliza Reilly, aged 1 year, 7 months and 11 days.

Dearest Minnie, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.
A bud on earth to bloom in heaven.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from Bowdoin avenue, Bergen Heights, Jersey City, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

RIKER.—In New York, on Wednesday, May 3, at her daughter's residence, 147 Thompson street, SARAH RIKER, aged 70 years, formerly of Newark.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, George W. Riker, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Roseville M. E. church, at Roseville, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCHROEDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, HENRY BERNHARD, the beloved son of Claus and Catherine Schroeder, aged 1 year, 4 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 593 Gates, corner Reed avenue, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

SLOAT.—At Rye, Westchester county, on Thursday morning, May 4, at five o'clock, ROBERT D. SLOAT, in the 59th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SPENCE.—SAMUEL HARPER SPENCE, aged 9 years and 5 months, son of William Spence, 55 Luquer street, South Brooklyn.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

SPENCER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 3, of a lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET A. SPENCER, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, 539 Classon avenue.

TOMPKINS.—At Tarrytown, on Tuesday, May 2, Mrs. ELIZABETH P. TOMPKINS, widow of Gabriel Tompkins, in the 75th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Methodist Episcopal church, Tarrytown, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at depot on arrival of the 10:40 train from Thirtieth street.

VANDERPOOL.—On Wednesday evening, May 3, ANN PRISCILLA, wife of Dr. Edward Vanderpool.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Calvary Baptist church, Twenty-third street, near Fifth avenue, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WALTON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 4, after a short but severe illness, WILLIAM WALTON, Sr., aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 191 State street, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

WEST.—In Spring Valley, N. Y., on Tuesday, May 2, of consumption, Mrs. HANNAH M. WEST, wife of James T. West, aged 36 years and 23 days, youngest daughter of the late W. A. and Rachel Paradise, of Jersey City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Mr. R. H. H. Steele, corner of Madison and Oakland avenues, Jersey City Heights, this (Friday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

Philadelphia and Wilmington (Del.) papers please copy.

WILSON.—On Tuesday, May 2, JOHN WILSON, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 351 Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, this (Friday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

WOOLDRIDGE.—On Thursday, May 4, LILLIE L. WOOLDRIDGE, daughter of Napoleon and Kate Wooldridge, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 134 White street, on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

ZEITER.—At Stony Brook, L. I., on Wednesday morning, May 3, at ten o'clock, AUGUST ZEITER, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, to the Lutheran Cemetery, L. I., on Friday afternoon, at four o'clock.

The members of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 272, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, August Zeiter, to Lutheran Cemetery, L. I., this (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock. By order of EDWARD H. KENT, Master.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CONNECTICUT GOVERNORSHIP.

The Democratic Members of the Election Committee Refuse to Assist Doctoring the Vote in Cheshire—Secretary of an Impeachment Press Tells the Untold Returns—Rug-Holds Tilden Says Over Jewell Reduced to Silence.

HARTFORD, May 4 1871

The Legislative Committee on Canvass of Votes met at the State House to-day Messrs Ingersoll, Seymour and Northrup the democratic members of the committee who asked to be excused from serving, were not present although the House did not vote to excuse them

Evidence was taken in the Cheshire case showing that 33 votes were counted for Jewell and 216 for English and so declared and returned by the republican moderator, while the democratic moderator declared the vote, Jewell 249, and English, 216, and so returned it declining twenty three votes from the republican ticket on ground that twenty three republicans came and voted a legislative ticket There was no evidence to show for whom the votes were cast but it was proven that the persons thus voting were of foreign birth and had not been naturalized at all This forenoon Secretary Seaton presented a motion to throw out the votes cast by the 23 men, on the ground that they were illegal voters and not entitled to vote at all This motion was voted down by the democratic members of the committee, and the republican members voted in favor of it The committee will to-morrow take up the Bridgeport case, and shortly have to come to a decision whether the 157 votes cast there for Jewell, and so returned by the moderator, would stand—if so Jewell's majority would be reduced to 3 As near as can be ascertained at present Jewell's majority will be reduced to about forty or fifty votes, but the Legislature will be obliged to count it

REPUBLICAN RUPTURE IN KENTUCKY.

Kentucky Democratic State Convention—Nomination of Officers—The Party Platform—Universal Amnesty and Revenue Reform Demanded—State Rights the Bulwark of Liberty—Fierce Arraignment of the Enforcement Act.

FRANKFORT May 4, 1871

The Democratic State Convention which assembled at this place yesterday, was largely attended and much interest and spirit. The following gentlemen were nominated—A. H. Leslie for Governor J. G. Carlisle for Lieutenant Governor D. H. Smith for Auditor S. Wallace for Treasurer H. A. M. Henderson, Superintendent of Public Instruction I. A. Dawson Regent L. and Office John Rodman Attorney General.

The following resolutions were adopted—

In the name and on behalf of the citizens in convention assembled we announce to the country the following as the principles for which we contend—

First—That the Constitution of the United States is the result of the compromises of the conflicting interests which the various sections represented and which alone made the Union possible, and that the preservation of the Union depends upon the faithful observance of the Constitution in all its parts, and the reserved rights of the States are as sacred as the rights granted to the General Government.

Second—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of ex post facto laws, and that the passage of the enforcement acts, so called, was a palpable violation of the Constitution, and that the trial of citizens of Kentucky by military commissions, for alleged violations of said acts, is a gross outrage upon the rights of the citizen, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

Third—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, except in cases of rebellion or invasion, when the public safety may require it, and that the existence of rebellion or invasion is a political question, to be determined by the political authorities of the country, and not by the military.

Fourth—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of bills of attainder, and that the disfranchisement of thousands of citizens of the United States, by the Fifteenth Amendment, is a gross violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

Fifth—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and that the Civil Rights bill, so called, is a violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

Sixth—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and that the Civil Rights bill, so called, is a violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

Seventh—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and that the Civil Rights bill, so called, is a violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

Eighth—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and that the Civil Rights bill, so called, is a violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

Ninth—That the Constitution of the United States forbids the passage of laws impairing the obligation of contracts, and that the Civil Rights bill, so called, is a violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of power by the Federal Government.

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SALES AT AUCTION.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER.—By ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, (of HENRY H. LEEDS, MINER & CO.), (Established 1837), Salesrooms 118 Chambers street. SATURDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, 95 Chambers and 77 Reade street. Household Furniture, Carpets, Brussels, Velvet, Parlor Suits, Mirrors, Bedroom Sets, Dining Table, Chairs, Silverware, &c. Also a costly Damask Table, &c. Goods on exhibition Monday.

AARON CRISTALAR & CO. TO STATE TO THEIR numerous and constant patrons that they have removed from their former stand to their new salesrooms, where they will continue to sell at auction the Furniture from private houses and other general consignments. Sales every Thursday, at 178 Broad way, between Bond and Great Jones street.

AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION. Over $30,000 worth of Magnificent and first class Household Furniture At Public Auction, by J. NICHOLS, Auctioneer, this day, FRIDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock, at the elegant residence, 17 East street, one block west of Broadway, near Fifth avenue. Magnificent rosewood Parlor Suits, Velvet Brussels and Axminster Carpets, Lace Curtains, French Bronzes, Statuary, Rosewood Chamber Sets, Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, China, Glass, Silverware, Extension Table, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive. Reliable men in attendance to cart or pack goods for purchasers.

AUCTION AUCTION AUCTION. This (Friday) forenoon, at 10½ o'clock precisely, the entire Furniture, by order of J. NICHOLS, Auctioneer. Elegant rosewood Parlor Suits, Rosewood and walnut Bedroom Sets, Mirrors, Carpets, Curtains, Bronzes, Cutlery, &c. Sale positive; commencing at 10 o'clock precisely.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office 7 Nassau street, running through to Liberty street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, ELEGANT DESKS, CHAIRS, MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., AT SALESROOM 7 NASSAU STREET, THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above a large assortment of Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Desks, Marble and Cylinder Desks, Sitting and Standing Desks, revolving high stools. Iron safes, 15 casks Malaga Wine, &c.

ARCH JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office 7 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. By JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL. 110 112 and 114 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue. Bagsby and Forest Horses and Carriages THIS DAY (Friday), at 11 o'clock. For full description see under head of Horses and Carriages. N. B.—Weather never interferes with our sales.

AUCTION SALE—120 WEST TWENTY THIRD STREET, THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, office and salesroom 451 Sixth avenue. Over 1,000 worth of superb Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Mantel Mirrors, Rich Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Walnut Parlor Suits, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Writing Desks, Bookcase, 500 volumes choice Books. Bedrooms consist, viz.:— Solid rosewood and black walnut Bedroom Sets, style Louis XIV, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Wardrobes, Springs, Hair Mattresses, Bolsters, Pillows, Blankets, Sheets, Toilet Sets, Turkish Easy Chairs and Lounges, Clocks, &c. Dining Room consists viz.:— Magnificent inlaid Buffet, cost $400, Extension Table, Chairs, solid Silver and Sheffield Plated Ware, French China Dinner and Tea Sets, 50 pieces Urns, Castors, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Napkin Rings, Linen, &c. Basement and Kitchen Furniture. Ice Box, Tables, Chairs, Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, Stoves, &c. Strangers attending this sale take Sixth or Seventh avenue cars, stopping at Twenty third street.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER. Salesrooms 105 Liberty, 141 Cedar and 84 Church streets. THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock. Horses, Harness and Wagons. One elegant Barouche, made by Wood Brothers, in good order. Also, One bay Horse 15½ hands, Patchen stock, can trot in 3 minutes and warranted kind, sound and gentle, true in all harness. One bay Horse 15½ hands, kind and true, a good family horse; pony by the owner having left the city. One black Horse, 15 hands, sold by order of J. M. Williams, to pay storage and charges. One sorrel Horse, a good worker. Two good family Horses, from the country. One good single Harness, in good order. One carriole ditto. Other Horses, Harnesses and Wagons. ON SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, Cabinet and Household Furniture, Carpets, Mirrors, Bedding, &c. WALDRON & CO. will sell as above a very fine assortment of goods, for the convenience of sale. Further particulars tomorrow.

AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION.—MAGNIFICENT Household Furniture at private sale at less than their auction prices; superb Parlor Suit, cost $400 for $250; elegant rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700 for $275; Dressing Case, Chandelier, Dining Furniture, Paintings, Bronzes, Silverware, a sacrifice; family leaving city. 59 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue. A better opportunity than attending bogus auctions.

AUCTION NOTICE.—R. F. HAZELL, AUCTIONEER, THIS DAY (FRIDAY), May 5, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, 118 Chambers street, Heavy and Shelf Hardware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, &c., &c., in lots to suit city and country trade. Catalogues on morning of sale. R. F. HAZELL & CO., Auctioneers, 118 Chambers street.

AT AUCTION. R. NESBIT'S STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES, THIS DAY, at 10½ O'CLOCK A. M., BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEE. AARON CLAYLES & CO., Auctioneers, 18 Murray street.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT PARLOR, CHAMBER, Library and Dining Furniture, team of road Horses, Carriages, Harness, two milch Cows, team trained Goats, &c., at the residence of Wm. B. Barber, Esq., Clinton avenue, near Lafayette, Brooklyn, on Friday, May 5, at 10½ o'clock. By COLE & MURRAY.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER. Will sell THIS DAY (Friday), commencing at 10½ o'clock, at private brown stone mansion 174 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue, the largest and richest assortment of elegant Household Furniture offered this season, viz.:— Rich rosewood Pianoforte, rich Parlor Suits in satin brocatelle and silk reps, Cabinets, Inlaid Tables, Jardinieres, Bronzes, Paintings, Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Centre Tables, Turkish Chairs, French Bronzes and Gilt Clocks, Ornaments, Etageres, Corner Stands, Music Stool, Library Tables, &c. Also Dining Room Furniture, Extension Table (12 feet), Buffet, Chairs, Tables, Plate Cutlery, Ice Pitchers, Urns, Dinner and Tea Sets, complete, Glassware, &c. Also Bedroom Suits in rosewood and walnut of the latest styles, Spring, Hair and other Beds, Pillows, Quilts, Toilet Set, Bedding, Single, Three quarter and Double Bedsteads, Lounges, Bureaus, Washstands, Commodes, Carpets, &c., Clocks; also Kitchen and Basement Furniture, Tables, Chairs, Crockery, Kitchen Utensils, Haircloth Suits and other Furniture too numerous to mention. Sale positive, rain or shine. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., Auctioneers, office 384 Bowery.

BARGE AT AUCTION.—BY AUTHORITY OF SUPREME Court, I will sell to highest bidder on Wednesday, May 10, at 10 o'clock, the barge WASHINGTON as she now lies, foot of Perry street, North river. HORACE INGERSOLL, Receiver.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, positively, the Machinery advertised yesterday, postponed on account of the weather. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO.'s office, 384 Bowery.

BY J. J. SWARZKOPH, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS AT 10 o'clock at 776 Second avenue over $1,000 worth of Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Fixtures, Carpets, Stools, positively in lots; dealers invited. J. J. SWARZKOPH, Auctioneer.

BY F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.—ON SATURDAY, MAY 6, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the private residence 45 East Ninth street, near University place, all the rich Carpets, Oilcloths and Furniture of the large dwelling, also a small assortment of Furniture. Remember the hour—2 o'clock P. M.

BY M. DOUGHERTY, AUCTIONEER. Will sell this day, Friday, May 5, 1871, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, 70 Nassau street, near Fulton, elegant Household Furniture, removed for sale, comprising one rosewood 7 octave Upright Cottage Pianoforte, Parlor Suits covered in rich coverings, rosewood and walnut Chamber Suits, with marble tops, Hair, Husk and Straw Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, China, Crockery and Glassware. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder, terms cash.

DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—THE PROMINENT CORNER of Canal street and Fifth avenue, head of West Broadway, to be sold at auction May 8, sale positive to close the estate.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER. SATURDAY, May 6, at 11 o'clock, at No. 210 William street. Mortgage sale. Household Furniture consisting of Parlor Suits, elegant black walnut Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Centre Tables, Beds and Bedding, Velvet, Brussels and Three ply Carpets, &c., &c. OTTO J. SMITH, Attorney for Mortgagee. SATURDAY, May 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 North William street and 210 William street:— Extra large lot of Fine black walnut Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Handsome Carpets, Pier and Mantel Mirrors. Goods on exhibition to day.

SALES AT AUCTION.

IMPORTANT SALE. In chancery of New Jersey.—Between James C. Ayer et al., complainants, and William Milmore et al., defendants. Sheriff's sale. On TUESDAY, MAY 16, at 2 P. M., Browns' Hotel, with stable and garden, in Jersey City. Lot, three story House, with brown stone front, No. 81 Montgomery street, now occupied by Mr. Brown... A valuable and desirable residence. Also vacant lot on Morris street, lot 2 x... Also lot on Morris street, four vacant lots... small frame House on lot 2 x... to be sold in one parcel or lots to suit. JOSEPH RANDOLPH, Jr., Solicitor, 36 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

J. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER. By JOHNSON & MILLER. THIS DAY, May 5, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, ... Brownstone ... entire stock of ... first class ... commanding near two ... Sale positive ... will be furnished by JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers, N. Y.

J. COLE, AUCTIONEER.—SALE OF ASSORTMENT of Dry Goods, Glass, China, Mahogany and Pine Fixtures ... at No. 5 1871 ... store, corner of Washington and Myrtle avenue. Sale positive.

JACOB BOGART, AUCTIONEER.—Salesrooms No. 1 North William street and 210 William street. Parties wishing to sell at private and furniture in storage ... free of charge ... the 1st of May without charge ... in ...

JOHN W. BREEN, AUCTIONEER, 39 NEW CHAMBERS street, will sell on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, the Furniture, Stock and Fixtures of Liquor Store ... which are in ... Sale positive.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, Auctioneer, will sell at 301 New Bowery, 500 lots men's and women's Clothing. By order of ... 62 East Broadway.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, 121 Bowery, will sell this day, at 10 o'clock, 500 lots of Men's and Women's Clothing, ... Shirts, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order of ... Market street.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE THIS DAY, BY JOHN NORTH, Auctioneer, 45 Bowery, of 1,000 lots Men's and Women's Clothing, ... and other Goods. Order of H. M. McNally ...

RICHARD WALTERS, AUCTIONEER. Splendid ... Parlor ... Furniture ... Mortgage sale.—Will sell this day (Friday), at 11 o'clock, at 271 East Broadway, a large assortment ... Parlor Suits, Carpets, Sofas, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Bedding, Tables, Mirrors, ... JOHN T. STEWART, Attorney for Mortgagee.

R. FIELD, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at 193 Pearl street, near Centre, the Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store; also about 25 hogsheads Ale.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—MARSHAL'S SALE OF ... under an execution I will sell this day, Friday, May 5, ... o'clock, No. ... the entire Office Furniture at said place, consisting of Chairs, Desks, Safe, Carpet, Stove, &c. L. RINDSKOPF, City Marshal.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER. Salesroom 141 Bowery. AUCTION SALE of Leaf and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Show Cases, &c., ... this day (Friday), May 5, at 11 o'clock, No. 141 Bowery, viz. 47 barrels ... Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, ... Brandy ... Gins, ... Champagne, &c., also three ... Dealers invited.

S. DINGEE, AUCTIONEER. Peremptory sale of handsome Villa Property, known as "The Hawthornes," ... on Long Island Sound, In the beautiful village of Rye Neck, Westchester county, ... on SATURDAY, May 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds. Convenient to depots, handsome water fronts, Splendid views of Sound and harbor, Boating, bathing and fishing. Sale positive. Trains leave New York and New Haven Railroad depot at 9 A. M. ... Special cars provided. For maps, particulars, &c., apply to S. DINGEE & CO., 82 Cedar street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—VALUABLE BUSINESS PROperty corner Canal street and South Fifth avenue (late ...) ... will be sold on Monday, May 8, 1871, by ROBERTS & MULLER, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway. Particulars at ...

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER. Executor's sale of Real Estate at auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, on Wednesday, May 10, at 12 o'clock, noon, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land on the westerly side of the Eleventh avenue between Fifty first and Fifty second streets, in the Twenty second Ward of the city of New York, commencing at a point on the westerly side of the said avenue 50 feet 1½ inches northerly from the northwest corner of the Eleventh avenue and Fifty first street, and running thence westerly and parallel with Fifty first street 100 feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Eleventh avenue 25 feet 1½ inches; thence easterly and parallel with Fifty first street 100 feet to the westerly side of Eleventh avenue and thence southerly along the westerly side of the Eleventh avenue 25 feet 1½ inches, to the place of beginning, together with the buildings thereon. JOHN HOPGOOD, Executor of the last will and Testament of Ellis Barlow, deceased. THOMAS H. HURLEY, Attorney for the Executor, No. 6 City Hall place, New York.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell on Friday, at 10½ o'clock, the contents of the Grocery Store No. 115 Second avenue, corner Fifty sixth street. Counters, Brass Scales, Ice Chest, A well assorted Stock of Groceries, &c., with Lease, including rent to August 1.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER.—OFFICE NO. 6 City Hall place, will sell this day, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, the Stock and Fixtures of the Grocery Store 135 Sullivan street, barrels of Flour, Sugars, chests of Tea, Soap, Starch, &c., Glass Case, Counters, Platform Scales, &c.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS THIS DAY AT 10 o'clock at 65 Canal street, a large and valuable assortment of Genteel Household Furniture, &c., from families and others breaking up housekeeping, several Parlor Suits, 10 or 12 Chamber Suits, Hair Beds and Bedding, Turkish Lounges, Easy Rocking and other Chairs, Bookcases, China, Glass, Silver Ware, Stoves, ... 50 Carpets, Desks, Tables and everything for housekeeping.

TELEGRAM CARTOON TO DAY. A MODERN DON QUIXOTE. GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

FURNITURE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR HOUSEKEEPERS AND NEW beginners.—A private family declining housekeeping will sell all their elegant Furniture.—Magnificent inlaid and gilded Parlor Suits, covered in satin, made to order cost $500, for $250; one do. $400, for $150; six reps and haircloth Suits, $50 each; 4 Bedroom Suits, $25 upwards; 25 Carpets, from 50c. per yard upwards; Tables, Chairs, Buffet, Extension Tables, China and Silver Ware, Bronzes, Oil Paintings, Clocks, Ice Box, &c. Private residence 19 East Tenth street, one block west of Broadway, between University place and Fifth avenue.

A MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM SUIT, POMpadour style, covered French satin brocatel, made to order, cost $1,000, for $500; one at $300; superb rosewood Pianoforte, cost $700, for $250; marquetrie cabinet Tables, Paintings, Bronzes, rosewood Etagere, Canterbury, Eccoignure, velvet Carpets, rosewood walnut Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Mattresses, so as Chairs, Lounges, Silverware, Glassware half original cost; the entire furniture of private residence 8 West Fifteenth street, near Fifth avenue, property family leaving city. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

A GREAT SACRIFICE FOR CASH.—COMPLETE FURniture of private mansion 174 West Twenty sixth street, near Sixth avenue, in lots to suit purchasers. Parlor Sets for $60, Bedroom Sets for $45, Dining Room, Kitchen and Basement Furniture, Carpets for 50c. per yard.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, DECLINING HOUSEKEEPING, will sell all their elegant and costly Furniture nearly new—1 Parlor Suite, inlaid and gilded frames, covered in rich satin, made to order, cost $500, for $200; and one do. $400 for $150; Reps and Haircloth Suits; Bedroom Suits, $25 up; Carpets, 50c.; Mirrors, Parlor Chairs, Buffet, Extension and Side Table, China and Silver Ware, Bronzes, Paintings, &c. 120 West Twenty third street.

FIRST CLASS ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE.—MADE under my own supervision, consisting of well made and upholstered Parlor, Bedroom, Dining and Library Suits, made out of the very best material, also Preshaw's celebrated Parlor Bed. 167 Bleecker street, corner Sullivan st.

FURNITURE, CARPET AND BEDDING AT REDUCED prices.—Housekeepers supplied with those on easy terms. O'FARRELL'S Warerooms, 260 Eighth avenue. Monthly and weekly payments taken.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—AT 351 EAST SEVENTEENTH street, two Parlor Sets of Furniture, Mirrors, Cornices, Curtains, &c., two bedroom Sets of black walnut, also Carpets and Oilcloths. All of the above have only been in use four months.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—CARPETS, FURniture, Bedding &c., at reduced prices, weekly or monthly payments taken, at GRELLET'S, 364 Eighth avenue, corner Twenty ninth street.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS.—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DEALY & CUNNINGHAM, 235 Third avenue, near Twenty eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

TELEGRAM CARTOON TO DAY. A MODERN DON QUIXOTE. GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FINE FIRST FLOOR UP STAIRS TO LET AT 76 Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth streets; fine lights, ... separate. Inquire of ... premises.

A.—TO LEASE, THE FOUR STORY BUILDING 41 East Twelfth street, size 25x100, suitable for any business. J. C. RAIL, 601 East Fourth street, near Bowery.

A HOUSE TO LET THAT WILL BE SUITED TO ... merchant tailor ... the ... business, ... Sixtieth street and ... West. ... Address OWNER, box 108 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—TWO FLOORS WITH STORE and basement, ... between Twenty ... Apply ... Ninth street.

BAKERY STORE AND FLOORS TO LET.—"32 AND 34 ... near ... first street ... all complete with all improvements. Apply on premises.

LOFTS TO LET.—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM ENgine. Inquire 207 Pearl street, third floor.

NO. 173 FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN TWENTY SECOND and Twenty third streets, over Dunlap's ... suitable for ... merchant tailoring ... for dressmakers or milliners or will be rented in flats.

STEAM POWER.—A FLOOR 40x60 AND ANY AMOUNT of power required. Apply at the marble mill 530 West Twenty eighth street.

STORE NO. 36 BEEKMAN STREET TO RENT; SUITable for ... admirable location for ... paper, metal or other trade. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

ONE OF THE FINEST CORNER STORES ON THIRD avenue. Inquire corner Fifty eighth street and Third avenue.

OFFICE TO LET.—A FINE FRONT OFFICE TO RENT in 111 Broadway; light and well ventilated; immediate possession; rent only $400. ROBERT MEEKS, 80 Cedar street.

TO LET—IN THE OLD HERALD BUILDING OFFICES suitable for business or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to BARKER & CONVERSE, 78 Nassau street.

TO LET.—HANDSOME LOFTS IN NEW BUILDING 30 West Fourteenth street. Apply to FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, ... Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, LARGE STORE and factory above, ... 532 Seventh avenue ... 509 Seventh avenue.

TO LET—STEAM POWER. TWO ROOMS 30x45 WITH steam elevator. Also Basement 30x20. Apply at 160 West Twenty seventh street.

TO LET.—A LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House ... corner ... business purposes. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 71 ... street.

TO LET.—TEN LOTS, WITH BUILDING, ... Eighth avenue and ... Twenty ninth street.

TO LET—AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, A SMALL Store, ... fine stand for millinery business, which is very much wanted. A. B. MILLS, ... Nassau street, room No. 4.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, 25x40, WITH SKY light, ... suitable for an artist's studio. Apply at 601 Broadway, opposite ... street, second floor.

1ST, SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS TO LET—FOR business or private purposes, with gas and water. 1,57 Broadway. Inquire in the store.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

A.—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON. Office No. 11 Pine street, first floor. To let furnished. At greatly reduced rentals on the prices stated below. Possession.

W. Washington place	$3,400	East Fourth st.	$2,000
West 11th st.	—	West 4th st.	—
West 11th st.	2,500	West 17th st.	1,800
West 11th st.	3,600	West 49th st.	—
East 10th st.	—	East 10th st.	2,100
West 11th st.	2,700	West 21st	4,000
East 2d st.	4,200	West 54th st.	1,200
West 2d st.	3,500	West 5th st.	1,800
West 1th st.	—	West 56th st.	—
West 1th st.	—	East 7th st.	1,800
East 11th st.	800	Lexington av.	2,500
West 13th st.	1,800	Lexington av.	3,300
West 14th st.	1,600	Park av.	—
West 40 st.	4,500	Madison av.	4,500
West 11th st.	3,600	Fifth av.	6,000

A.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES TO let on Fifth avenue, in Fourteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty first, Twenty third, Twenty eighth, Thirty fourth and Thirty ninth streets; with immediate possession. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner Seventeenth st.

A HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED, CONTAINING 13 rooms, with all the modern improvements; rent $1,800 per year. 100 East Thirty second street, near Lexington avenue.

A HOUSE TO LET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. A very great bargain; house situated in the best location down town that anybody can ... between Rutgers and Jefferson streets; has all the modern improvements; is in good order. For particulars apply to JOHN KING, 27 Pike street, or W. H. AVERY, 655 Broadway.

A LARGE HOUSE IN BOND STREET TO LET—Furnished, $3,000; or unfurnished, $2,500; for private residence or business. W. A. COLLINS, 38 Pine street.

A.—HEADQUARTERS FOR FURNISHED AND UNfurnished Houses; also Offices on Fifth avenue, greatly reduced rental. Call at once. WILLIAM T. CRIER, 420 Fifth avenue, above Twenty sixth street.

A.—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, CORNER GRAND BOUlevard and 15th street; desirable house 40x60, with all improvements, with ½ acre of ground, to rent completely furnished for six months; stable and ample carriage room; magnificent view, ease of access. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A ROOMY HOUSE, 132 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, furnished or unfurnished, to let to the first responsible applicant with cash, at about his own price. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES TO LET AND FOR SALE—FURNISHED AND unfurnished, all over the city, cheap; also Stores, Lofts and Offices; a bargain will be given. N. C. BISHOP, 245 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FIFTH AVENUE FOUR STORY high stoop stone, $5,500; Thirty second street, four story high stoop, stone, $4,400; Thirty fourth street, four story high stoop stone, $3,500. ISAAC SIMONSON, 1,161 Broadway, opposite Herald Branch office.

$1,200.—THE TWO STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK Dwelling, 450 East Fifty seventh street, elegantly furnished, all improvements; immediate possession; desirable neighborhood. HASTINGS, COLVIN & SCOTT, 907 Broadway.

Unfurnished.

A.—BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON. Office No. 11 Pine street, first floor. To let unfurnished at greatly reduced rentals, on the prices stated below. Possession.

Bernard st.	$900	West 8th st.	$2,000
West 11st st.	1,000	West 60th st.	—
Clinton place	2,500	West 6st st.	2,100
East 19th st.	3,000	West 61st st.	2,000
West 11th st.	—	West 61st st.	2,000
West 11th st.	2,000	West 6 d st.	1,800
West 14th st.	2,000	East 6th st.	1,500
West 17th st.	2,000	East 7th st.	1,000
West 18th st.	3,100	East 79th st.	1,700
West 1 th st.	4,000	East 82d st.	1,500
West 2d st.	2,700	East 89th st.	700
West 23d st.	2,700	West 94th st.	2,000
West 25th st.	2,500	East 112th st.	660
West 28th st.	6,000	East 120th st.	700
First st.	2,100	East 124th st.	1,200
West 3th st. (20 rooms)	2,000	East 125th st.	800
West 39th st.	1,800	East 126th st.	1,000
East 41st st.	1,100	East 137th st.	2,000
West 43d st.	1,700	Second av.	900
West 44th st.	1,800	Lexington av.	1,600
East 44th st.	1,500	Lexington av.	2,500
East 45th st. (extension)	—	Madison av.	—
West 46th st.	1,400	Madison av.	—
East 49th st.	3,000	Madison av.	3,000
East 49th st.	1,500	Madison av.	4,000
West 49th st.	4,000	Madison av.	4,500
East 51st st.	1,500	Park av.	—
West 53d st.	4,500	Fifth av.	5,000
West 51st st.	5,000	Fifth av.	10,000
West 57th st.	3,000	Tenth av.	700

A REDUCTION OF $1,000 ON RENT OF HOUSE 23 Amity street; has all the modern improvements and is in complete order; has a very large garden; will be let for business purposes if required. House open from 10 to 11 morning, or apply to WILLIAM TUCKER, 224 Fifth avenue.

HOUSES TO LET—IN 12TH, 14TH, 19TH, 23D, 27D, 29th, 31st, 4th, 9th, 45th, 50th, 58th and 59th streets, Fifth, Madison and Lexington avenues; also Country Houses. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

HARLEM.—A NEW AND NEWLY FURNISHED TWO story high stoop basement and cellar frame House in 120th street, between Third and Fourth avenues, will be rented cheap to an acceptable party. Apply on premises, 121 East 120th street.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR STORY BROWN stone House 174 Hudson street; has all the improvements; extra deep lot, with library building on rear; low rent. JAMES PRICE, 200 Hudson street.

TO RENT—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE, 148 West Thirty fourth street; modern improvements; complete order; house open from 10 to 4. S. IRELAND, 201 Broadway.

39 EAST THIRTY THIRD STREET, NEAR MADISON avenue.—Four story English basement House, with gas fixtures, in perfect order; rent very low to a satisfactory tenant. Apply on premises.

47 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Four story high stoop brown stone front to let or for sale. WM. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO., No. 3 Pine street.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A LARGE PARLOR BEDROOM OR FLOOR, FURnished or unfurnished; also a twenty room House full of boarders, a few doors from Broadway and Fortieth street. 563 Seventh avenue, owner.

A FLAT IN THE NEW APARTMENT HOUSE, IN East Eighteenth street, can be rented by a party willing to purchase the Furniture. Apply at 98 Broadway, room 12, for information and permit.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET ONE ROOM, WITH one or two bedrooms, all neatly furnished, without board, to adults only; terms moderate. 143 West Sixteenth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FEW ROOMS, ON second floor, furnished, hot and cold water, gas, &c. Apply at 62 East Twelfth street, near Broadway.

A FRONT AND BACK ROOM AND FRONT HALL Bedroom to let without board to a party of single gentlemen or to a young married couple, without children, in Fifteenth street, near Third avenue. Apply to WM. VAN TASSELL, 110 East Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue.

FURNISHED ROOMS—HOME COMFORTS; GOOD location, rent low, for gentlemen. 142 East Seventeenth street.

GENTLEMEN CAN FIND, AT 43 WEST TWENTY fourth street, convenient to Hoffman House, handsomely furnished Rooms without board, perfect neatness and quiet, at reasonable prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO ... with or without board. Apply at 21 West Ninth street.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, SECOND STORY FRONT Room, ... for two gentlemen, in ... family. 121 East Ninth street.

TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, AN ELEGANTLY furnished ... superb piano. Apply at ... Sixth avenue.

TO LET—FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR OF PRIvate house in ... with ... Rooms, with water and ... Keep ...

TO LET—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM ... without board. 102 East Twenty ... Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A FLOOR IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FURnished ... Apply at ... near Eighth street.

TO LET TO ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, A GOOD sized Room, well furnished, without board; all the modern improvements. 263 West Fifteenth street.

$7 50.—SITTING AND BEDROOM FURNISHED for housekeeping; bath, cold water, bath, stationary tubs ... fine location. 23 Fifty seventh street, two doors from Broadway.

$7 50 WEEKLY—SITTING AND BEDROOM, CONnecting, ... for housekeeping ... water ... comfortable. 13 Forty first street, near Lexington avenue.

11 SECOND STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—A PRIVATE family will let ... front Room furnished, to two, for ... Small Room ...

49 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET.—TO LET TO ... completely ... single or in suites ... of all ... quiet and ... cleanliness. No meals.

56 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET, FIFTH AVE... private ... Address ...

111 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—TWO GENTLEMEN can ... with ... furnished ...

129 WEST FORTY SECOND STREET.—ELEGANT Rooms ... for gentlemen ... Call after noon.

112 EAST TWENTY SIXTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—Furnished Rooms ... parlor floor, and servants' room ... occupied by owner.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—TO LET HANDsomely ... gentlemen, without Board ... furnished Rooms.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

AN UPPER OR LOWER PART OF HOUSE, SEVENTH street ... rent ... W. H. FALCONER, 100 Fourth avenue, ... street.

A SECOND FLOOR TO LET IN PRIVATE HOUSE ... gas, bath, hot and cold water ... rent $40.

A.—TO LET, PLEASANT APARTMENTS, NINE Rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water ... Abingdon square, Hudson street, near Bank.

A BEAUTIFUL SECOND FLOOR AND PART OF ... Fortieth street, near ... family. $40 per month. Apply ... J. COLBERT, 55 Broadway.

FLOORS TO LET—SIX ROOMS EACH, BUILDINGS ... with all improvements; $22 and $24 ... Seventh street. Apply on premises.

SEVEN VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS IN COMPLETE order ... first class high stoop brown stone ... unexceptionable. 73 West Forty seventh street.

TO LET—FIRST CLASS FLOOR, EIGHT ROOMS, with hot and cold water, bath, stationary tubs, water closets ... every room perfectly light and well ventilated. J. J. DUNKIN, 551 Third avenue.

TO LET—115 AND 116 WEST TWENTY SIXTH STREET, three ... rooms each, can be connected and used as one house; rent $75 per month each, in advance. Apply at 120 ... door.

TO LET IN SEPARATE FLOORS OR SUITABLE FOR a boarding house, three Floors, 12 rooms, southwest corner of Forty ninth street and Third avenue. For particulars apply at 119 Third avenue, between Fifty fifth and Fifty sixth streets, late of 530 Third avenue. JAMES ROWE.

TO LET—IN FIRST CLASS MODERN HOUSE, 126 West Forty first street, near Broadway and Seventh avenue, the whole Parlor Floor, or front Parlor, Dining Room, Kitchen and Bedrooms.

TO LET—FIVE ROOMS OVER STORE 709 SIXTH AVEnue, convenient for housekeeping and in good repair. Apply at the rooms from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

TO LET—ON THIRD FLOOR, IN QUIET HOUSE, three pleasant Rooms (two large front and small back), good closets, gas, water; only one family in house. 103 West Forty first street, near Sixth avenue.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, ON SECOND FLOOR, SUITable for gentleman and wife, bath and water closet, with use of stationary tubs once a week; no other family in the house; rent $25 per month including gas. 55 West Forty fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

302 EAST ELEVENTH STREET.—TO LET, TWO Rooms, unfurnished, front or back; rent $12 or $14.

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 OR TWO PLEASANT SUITS OF NEWLY FURnished Rooms; also a fine single Room; for families or gentlemen, with first class Board and attendance. References exchanged. 35 East Ninth street, between Broadway and University place.

1 LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SECOND floor front Room to let, with first class Board. 215 East Seventeenth street, near Stuyvesant square.

1 SPACIOUS WELL FURNISHED ROOM ON THIRD floor for gentleman and wife, with excellent Board; terms moderate; references required. 35 West Thirty third street, near Fifth avenue.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth avenue and Broadway.—To let, with Board, large second floor front and back Rooms; references exchanged.

5 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—To let, with Board, handsomely furnished Rooms for family or single gentlemen.

5TH AVENUE, 251, CORNER TWENTY EIGHTH street.—Two desirable Rooms, with Board, suitable for single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; very reasonable terms for the summer.

5TH AVENUE, 247, NEAR THIRTY FOURTH STREET.—An entire Floor, consisting of five rooms, with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen, without board; house first class; references exchanged.

$6 TO $10.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH EXCELlent Board, for families and gentlemen, at 174 and 176 Bleecker street. A fine front Parlor to let, with Board.

$6 UP—CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with select, permanent Board, near Central Park. East Ninety second street, first house west from Fourth avenue.

7 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AVEnue and Union square.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board. Terms moderate for the summer. References.

7 WEST TWENTY NINTH STREET.—THIS ELEGANT private residence is now open for the accommodation of a few first class families and single gentlemen, with or without private tables; references exchanged.

10TH STREET, NO. 34, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND University place.—Handsome Rooms, with excellent Board; first class French house, few boarders. Only genteel parties need apply.

14TH STREET, 325 EAST, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—A neatly furnished second story front Room to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, in an American family, and where there are but few boarders. Terms moderate.

15 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—ROOMS ON SECond, third and fourth floors to let, with or without Board.

19 WEST TWENTY FIRST STREET.—WITH BOARD, large and single Rooms, at summer prices.

21 WEST THIRTY FIRST STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms on second, third and fourth floors, singly or en suite, with or without Board. References exchanged.

21ST STREET, GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE AND elegantly furnished Rooms to let to families and single gentlemen, with first class Board; best reference given. Call at 137 East Twenty first street.

23D STREET, WEST, NO. 408.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen may be accommodated with desirable Rooms and Board for the summer or season; reference.

23 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, A FURnished front Room and Bedroom attached, second floor, in a small private family, with or without breakfast. References.

27 WAVERLEY PLACE, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Washington square.—Large, well furnished Rooms, on second and third floors, with Board; terms very reasonable; table boarders taken.

28 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Suit of Rooms on second floor, with Parlor, for a party of gentlemen or a family, with first class Board. References given and required.

33 PERRY STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with or without Board; terms moderate; nice house and good location.

34 WEST FOURTH STREET, CORNER OF ROSLYN place.—A young widow, in her own house, has a neatly furnished front Parlor with Board, for lady only; view on two streets; also other Rooms, with or without Board.

38 EAST TWENTIETH STREET.—A SUIT OF ROOMS, bath, closets, &c., with private table; also Rooms for gentlemen without board. References.

39 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET.—VERY DEsirable Rooms, with first class Board; pleasantly located near Fifth Avenue Hotel, at reasonable terms.

40 EAST NINTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—TO let, with board, large Rooms on second and third floors, suitable for gentlemen and wives. Rooms for single gentlemen.

41 WEST TWENTY NINTH STREET.—VERY SUPErior newly furnished Apartments, en suite, with or without Board.

41 WEST THIRTY SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Handsomely furnished and unfurnished Rooms to let, singly or en suite, with first class Board.

50 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—SUIT OF TWO rooms connecting, second and third floors, with strictly first class Board. Will be rented all together or separately. References.

BOARDERS WANTED.

51 WEST TWELFTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Board and Rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for a family or gentlemen in a small private family.

51 WEST FORTY EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Second story front Room, ... Rooms on third floor to let with Board; terms moderate; table good; references exchanged.

53 BOND STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class table, for families and single persons; dinner at 6 P. M. Table boarders $7 per week.

54 WEST FORTY FIFTH STREET.—A SECOND Floor to let with Board in private family.

56 EAST NINTH STREET, A FEW DOORS WEST OF Broadway.—A pleasant Room to let with Board to one or two single gentlemen.

64 WEST THIRTY SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—Suits of Apartments second story, front ... well furnished, first class Board; private family; reasonable price.

71 MADISON AVENUE.—BOARD, ROOMS ON SECond and third floors ... rates for summer, to families and single gentlemen; references exchanged.

102 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—A LADY having an elegantly furnished house will rent the ... Rooms to a gentleman and wife. Board for the lady only; private table if desired.

105 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, two or three large, pleasant, well furnished Rooms, first floor above parlor, with or without Board.

115 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET.—TO LET TO gentlemen only, with Rooms and one Bedroom on second floor; also one on third floor, with or without Board, in a French family.

128 AND 130 EAST TWENTY THIRD STREET.—A handsomely furnished first Parlor Floor, with extension Room, as a small extension Room may be had for the summer or season with Board.

138 EAST TWENTY SEVENTH STREET, NEAR LEXington avenue.—A second story furnished front Room with Board. Suitable for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

156 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET.—EXCELlent Board and large furnished Rooms; stationary basins, ample closets and bath; all neat and clean; $8 to $9 per week.

161 EAST FORTY SIXTH STREET.—TO LET TWO furnished ... Rooms, with Board, to gentlemen ... or single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate. References exchanged.

163 WEST TWENTY FIRST STREET TO LET, with Board, entire Second Floor, handsomely furnished.

200 WEST FORTY SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family have very desirable Rooms to let, with Board.

211 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEAR STUYVESANT Park.—A nicely furnished Room with Board for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; terms moderate. References exchanged.

212 EAST THIRTY THIRD STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms with Board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; bath, gas, &c.; terms moderate; references exchanged.

219 EAST FIFTY THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—To let, in a private family, with first class Board, a large handsomely furnished front Parlor; also large Bedroom.

239 EAST THIRTIETH STREET, IN A PRIVATE family, pleasant Rooms and Board, for married couples or single persons; price reasonable.

252 WEST FIFTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms with all modern improvements, with or without Board.

262 WEST TWENTY FIFTH STREET.—PARTIES having three nice pair Rooms can accommodate gentlemen and wives or four single gentlemen with Board; private family.

357 WEST TWENTY NINTH STREET, 25 LAMARtine place.—A private family, with a few select boarders, have Rooms to let with Board; one front Room.

673 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR FORTY SIXTH street.—A private family occupying a first class house will accommodate a young couple, or two gentlemen with Board and a few table Boarders. Terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD LET THREE BEAUTIful Rooms, handsomely furnished, to a gentleman of quiet and regular habits; terms moderate. Inquire at 4 West Washington place.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOOR TO LET—WITH private table, in Fifty fifth street, near Fifth avenue. Unexceptionable reference required. Address H. C., Post office.

A LARGE WELL FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let with good Board to one or two gentlemen; private family; good location and terms reasonable. 23 East Thirty first street.

A LADY CAN HAVE BOARD BEFORE AND DURING confinement, and infant adopted, by Dr. and Mme. WEST, 144 West 46th street, near Seventh avenue.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET SEVERAL HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House and neighborhood very desirable. Terms moderate. 325 West Thirty second street, near Eighth avenue.

GRANT HOUSE, 43 NEW BOWERY.—CLEAN, AIRY rooms 35 and 50 cents per day; $2 per week. Newly furnished throughout.

TELEGRAM CARTOON TO DAY. A MODERN DON QUIXOTE. GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A SINGLE ROOM WITH Board, not to exceed $8. Address F. S., Herald office.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDroom wanted—By a gentleman and wife. Board for the lady only. Address with full particulars, MAYNARD, box 166 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A LADY. TERMS $8; NOT below Thirty fourth street; must have dinner at 1 o'clock. Address Mrs. C. KIERNAN, 388 Sixth avenue.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a good location, west of Madison avenue and north of Twentieth street. Address I., box 789 Post office, stating location and terms, which must be reasonable.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH permanent Board east of Madison avenue. All answers must state terms and full particulars. Address ANDERSON, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, IN A PRIvate family, where there are few or no boarders; references. Address, stating terms, H. T., box 171 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, or where but few boarders are taken, below Fourteenth street. Address, stating terms and full particulars, C. M., box 1,374 New York Post office.

BOARD WANTED—MIDDLE JUNE, ALL YEAR through, four persons; two Chambers and Parlor; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, box 1,627 New York Post office.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY, BOARD IN A strictly private family; references exchanged. Address A. R. C., station F.

HOTELS.

HOTEL DEVOS, 114 BLEECKER STREET, NEAR Broadway.—Central location, the cheapest and most comfortable hotel in New York. Single Rooms, 50 cents, double, $1 to $2 per day. Restaurant, bar, &c.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES TO TEACH MUSIC, ENGlish or French, in exchange for comfortable Room and Board, a short distance in the country; unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for three days, M. S. B., station E, 8th av.

A.—BELMONT HALL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., NOW open; enlarged; extensive improvements; fronts the bay; 30 minutes from Dey street; three blocks from landing; boat every hour.

AT HASTINGS, ON HUDSON—BOARD CAN BE HAD in a private family; newly furnished Rooms; four minutes from depot. Apply to Dr. DOUGHTY, 48 West Twenty fourth street.

BOARD—WITH HOME COMFORTS, AT PEEKSKILL. Rooms large and pleasant, with both adjoining stabling furnished. Reference, E. Payson, 37 Park row. Address C., box 76 Post office, Peekskill.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY WANTED—FOR THE SUMmer, for lady, two young children and servant; seaside preferred. Address, giving full particulars of situation, terms, &c., J. C. LEVI, 64 West Fourteenth street, N. Y.

BOARD CAN BE HAD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY—House all the modern improvements; rooms pleasant; location in an excellent neighborhood; terms moderate. Address M. B., 89 Pennsylvania avenue, Newark, N. J., or call at the same place May 6, 1871.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR JULY AND AUgust, at a private residence on the Hudson or near some lake, for a lady, two grown children and two servants. Will require three large Rooms connecting and first class Board. Best references required. Address L. H., Herald office. No agents need answer.

COUNTRY BOARD—ASTORIA HOUSE, ASTORIA, L. I.—New furniture, spacious rooms, first class table, charges moderate; 20 minutes from Peck slip and Eleventh street by Astoria boats, landing immediately in front of premises.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, HIGH ground, healthy location; four pleasant Rooms, will accommodate seven adults; terms $8 per week; 45 minutes by rail from New York, about one mile from depot; accommodations on the place to carry persons to and from depot, stabling for horses. For further particulars address J. S. E., Schraalenburg, Bergen county, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD AT BERGEN POINT, N. J., ON Shore road, opposite the bay.—First class accommodations, bathing, boating, fishing, stabling; 10 minutes from steamboat landing, 15 minutes from railroad depot. Apply to W. I. YOUNG, 105 Wall street, or Mrs. S. A. HALL, on premises.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ONE OF THE FINEST LOCAtions on Orange Mountain, at Montrose station, Orange, N. J., one hour from New York; 17 trains each way per day; house new, with gas and hot and cold water throughout; five minutes' walk from depot, with a good plank walk from depot to house; no mosquitoes, fishing. Inquire at northeast corner of Scotland road and Irving avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife and two small children, good plain board, plenty of shade and easy access to the city required. Address B. H. B., Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM HOUSE, ON THE Hudson, 40 miles; very few. Call at 46 West Washington place, west of Sixth avenue.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FARM HOUSE BOARD.—NOW OPEN FOR GUESTS.—At the celebrated Schooley's Mountain, adjoining the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs.

FIRST CLASS COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a fine mansion in Monmouth county, N. J., by applying at 131 West Forty ninth street.

GOOD COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A farm house, on the Harlem road, ... miles from New York; pleasant, healthy location. For particulars call on or address JOHN LORDELL, 1,150 Broadway.

SELECT BOARD FOR FAMILIES NEAR NEW ROchelle.—Boating and bathing, stabling for eight horses. Address H. G. M., box 121 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., WILL open on the 5th of June. For terms address D. A. CROWELL.

EUSTIS HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—House first class, situated on Broadway near Congress Spring and Park.

LAKE HOUSE, LAKE MAHOPAC, WILL BE OPEN June 1. Rooms may be engaged at the Gregory House.

LAKE MAHOPAC.—THE CARPENTER HOUSE WILL open on the 1st of May. For Rooms apply to JOSEPH C. COLE, proprietor, formerly of the Gregory House.

NORWOOD HOTEL, 21 MILES FROM JERSEY CITY, on Northern New Jersey Railroad. Will open about May 15; three minutes' walk from station; large, airy rooms; 18 trains daily. L. R. HOUGHTON, Proprietor.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., HAS been refitted and refurnished and will be opened April 27 by LACHENMEYER BROTHERS, late of the Grand Hotel and formerly of the St. James Hotel, New York. Rooms can be secured now.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, FOOT of 152d street, Hudson river. A limited number of very desirable Rooms, en suite or singly, can be secured on early application; terms reasonable; twelve trains daily; steamer lands in front of the house. F. M. KELTON.

SWEET SPRINGS, MONROE COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA. This famous summer resort—famous for its extensive and agreeable plunge baths (temperature 76 degrees) as well as its tonic mineral waters—will be open for the season on the 1st of June. Telegraph office in the hotel. A livery ... extensive livery, in connection with the establishment. A first class band of music engaged for the season.

Charges per day	$3
For one month	75
Two or more months, per month	60

Children under 10 and colored servants half price. Excursion tickets via Washington good for the season, can be obtained. Families desirous of taking rooms for the season or for further information address GEORGE McGOVERN, Superintendent.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS SAFE FOR SALE—WILDER'S patent Salamander; dimensions, 64 inch high, 35 wide, 30 deep, inside measurement. At DUNLAP & CO.'S, 583 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY STORE, UP TOWN, FOR sale cheap; low rent. Inquire at L. VON OHLSEN'S, 105 West Houston street.

A DRUG STORE FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, located on a good avenue for business; will sell on easy terms. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY FOR SALE—GOOD business; two years' lease; will sell for one half its value. Inquire at 1011 Eighth avenue.

A DOWN TOWN CORNER LIQUOR STORE FOR sale.—Best stand in this city. Also Restaurants, Bakeries, Liquor and Lodging Houses, Hotels, English Shades, Lager Beer Saloons, Billiard Saloons, Wholesale Soda Water Business. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

A.—FOR SALE, CORNER GROCERIES, GENTLEmen's Furnishing Goods Stores, Cigar Stores, a fine Meat and Vegetable Market, Kindling Wood Yards, Confectionery, Ice Cream Saloons, Bakeries, Drug Stores. MITCHELL'S Store Agency, 77 Cedar street.

BROADWAY HOTEL FOR SALE—FURNISHED COMplete; European plan; fine location, doing excellent business; every opportunity afforded for investigation. GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, 231 Broadway, room 19.

CIGAR STORE FOR SALE—AT 43 WHITEHALL street.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A FIRST CLASS business; a bargain. Also Store doing $10 per day, leading avenue. STRICKLAND'S Druggists' Agency, 76 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR AND BILliard Saloon, 3 billiard tables; 3 years lease; mostly patronized by Americans and doing good business. Apply at 139 Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME, CHEAP STORE, DOING a good business, selling on account of business in the country. Apply at FREY & BRISVOGLE'S, corner of avenue A and Fifth street.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FRUIT STORE WITH Lease, Stock and Fixtures, on a leading thoroughfare, satisfactory reasons (must be sold). Address A. B. C., box 141 Herald office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS LIQUOR STORE, WITH three years' Lease, doing a business of $30 to $300 per week. Apply to P. J. RUDDEN, Fifty first street and Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS GROCERY IN A GOOD neighborhood on account of trouble in the family. Inquire of DOHRMAN & CO., 213 Washington street.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED SHIP SMITH'S Shop 11½ James slip. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class Family Liquor Store, east side; cheap rent. Apply to P. GAFFNEY & CO., 225 Bowery, until sold.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE IN EIGHTH WARD, now doing a good trade; must be sold, as owner has other business. Inquire at 165 Seventh avenue.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK OF A HOSIERY AND FANCY Goods Store, in a good business locality. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. Apply at 3 Carmine street.

FOR SALE—LIQUOR STORE, FIRST CLASS LEASE and Fixtures, corner Cortlandt and Greenwich streets. Apply on the premises. A. ROBERTSON.

FOR SALE—A LIQUOR STORE, FITTED UP IN NEAT style, situated in a nice place and doing a good business; will be sold cheap. Apply to PAGE & CRAWFORD, 2,254 Third avenue, between 122d and 123d streets.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS CONCERT SALOON, HOtel and furnished Rooms, principal thoroughfare in the city; cheap rent; old stand, and fortune sure. MAX BAYERSDORFER & CO., Auctioneers, 384 Bowery.

MUST BE SOLD—THE LEASE AND FIXTURES OF A corner Liquor Store on Eighth avenue, rent $664, first class location. Apply at EINSTEIN'S Agency, 82 Fifth av.

PORTER HOUSE FOR SALE—WOULD TAKE A partner or one who could take charge of the business. For particulars apply at 197 West Houston street.

SAFES—A FEW MORE LEFT, FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof. Will be sold cheap to close business. CORSA & DEVOE, 75 Maiden lane.

SALOON FOR SALE—NEAR THE OPERA HOUSE, Eighth avenue, one of the best stands in the city; three years' lease and low rent. A splendid opportunity for any man wishing to go into the business. Inquire on the premises, 296 Eighth avenue.

$1,400.—THIRD AVENUE OLD ESTABLISHED Bakery, complete with Fixtures and Tools; doing an excellent business; will be sold cheap for cash. Full particulars, 820 Third avenue. LIONEL FROEHLICH.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STEAM DUMMY ENGINE, cylinder 18x24, only used for a short time; in complete order; also one second hand Locomotive and one second hand stationary Engine; all will be sold low and on easy terms. Inquire of the President or Superintendent at the office of the South Side Railroad Company, South Eighth street, Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—ONE TWO ROLLER ADAMS PRESS; platen 26x40. Can be seen in the printing office of the American Tract Society, 150 Nassau street. Inquire of J. W. BROWN.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE, 12X36, 12-foot fly wheel, governor, heater and piping; price $750. D. A. YOUNGS, 20 and 22 Worth street.

MACHINERY WANTED.—WANTED, A PAIR OF Chilled Rollers for calendering. Address, with price, A., box 137 Herald office.

POLITICAL.

WE, THE SUPPORTERS OF THE HON. WILLIAM M. Tweed, do solemnly protest against all of those low groggery so called mass meetings, got up by his gallivant parties who of mistake got on the pay roll, and wish to exhibit themselves at the risk of destroying the prospects of the party. When the friends of the Hon. William M. Tweed shall deem it prudent they will designate time and place for a regular mass meeting such as will do honor to our noble and learned chieftain, thereby stop the imputations which we expose ourselves to by such flimsy gathering of women and children. Signed, A STOUT SUPPORTER OF THE BOSS.

BILLIARDS.

A CARD TO THE PATRONS OF WIRE CUSHIONS.—The Eureka Billiard Cushion, patented May 2, 1871, will undoubtedly supersede all other wire cushions at present in use. Its advantage consists in having two wires properly strained and securely fastened at the ends and so arranged that a ball striking the cushion is received between the wires, and does not become wedged down against the bed as it is by a cushion having but a single wire. This wedging of the ball between the wire and the bed causes it to rebound at an incorrect angle. In the new cushion greater accuracy and a more uniform rate of speed is attained, as the wires are uniformly strained and permanently fastened. Manufactured and for sale only by PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway, New York. A few second hand Billiard Tables, in perfect order.

A1.—STANDARD AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES, unequalled for accuracy and durability and approved by the leading amateurs and professional players; constantly on hand, Tables at prices ranging from $250 upwards, also unique styles for dwelling houses. PHELAN & COLLENDER, 738 Broadway.

A1.—KAVANAGH & DECKER'S IMPROVED BILliard Tables all furnished with the celebrated Catgut Cushions, at greatly reduced prices. New 6x12 Tables, complete, $375, and other sizes at corresponding rates. Warerooms corner Canal and Centre streets.

GREAT REVOLUTION IN BILLIARD TABLES AND Cushions.—W. H. GRIFFITH'S, with Delaney's Patent Cushions, beat the world, and can only be bought at 40 Vesey street.

ASTROLOGY.

MADAME D. CAPELLO, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, 99 Amity street.

MADAME ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS CLAIRvoyant, tells past, present and future; shows likeness of husband; confidential letters written. 159 West Forty-first street, Broadway and Seventh avenue.

MADAME CLARA A. ALMA, DE PARIS (CLARA ANTONIA), late of San Francisco, Business and Medical Clairvoyant. Consultations in English, French and German. 1,230 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

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A DESIRABLE DWELLINGS FOR SALE—AT LOWEST market rates:—
Fifth avenue, near Forty fourth street—First class medium sized House.
Park avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth street—Brown stone House.
Thirty-fourth street, near Park avenue—First class medium sized House.
Thirty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue—Medium sized modern House.
Forty second street, adjoining Fifth avenue—First class House, leasehold.
Forty second street, near Fifth avenue—Superb large House, in fee.
Forty-fifth street, near Fifth avenue—Small modern House.
Forty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue—Fine 25 feet, new Dwelling.
Forty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue—Large and small Houses, both leasehold.
Fifty-sixth street, near Fifth avenue and Central Park First class four story high stoop new brown stone House, 20x 50, lot 100 feet, in fee; possession.

Also
Madison avenue—Corner and inside Houses for sale and to let.

Also
Building Lots on and adjoining Fifth and Madison avenues, above and below the Park.

Also
A revised printed list of Store Property and Dwellings for sale and to let at lowest rates.

Also
$200,000 Estate Funds to loan on Bond and Mortgage, in sums to suit, on New York and Brooklyn Property. Mortgages cashed. Apply to
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street.

A SPLENDID HOUSE ON MADISON AVENUE—COMplete in all its appointments, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

AT PRIVATE SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, THREE story brown stone and basement House, in Sixty sixth street, between Lexington and Third avenues; 18.6x45x100; all modern improvements; rents for $1,400 per annum; 87 years' lease, at $160 per annum; $5,500 can remain 8 years. Apply at store No. 1,254 Broadway, near Thirty-second st.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE. Also lots on Fifth avenue and Lexington streets for sale in plots or singly.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN—$1,000 CASH.—FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, new, on Park avenue, worth $45,000, will be sold for $35,000; four story brown stone House, West Thirty-eighth street, $19,000; Forty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue, $27,000. Parties who desire to purchase will do well to call on WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

BEEKMAN HILL, FIFTIETH STREET, NEAR THE Terrace.—Brown stone high stoop House, furnished, No. 402; also several fine Lots on Beekman estate. For permits apply to HAZARD, APTHORP & CO., 110 Broadway.

BOND STREET, FOR SALE, A FINE PIECE OF Property, near Broadway. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 3 Pine street, or Branch, 35 East Seventeenth street.

FOR SALE—$5,000 CASH, BALANCE ON BOND AND mortgage, three story brown stone front high stoop House, 225 East Forty-fifth street, 65 feet from Third avenue; house 23x45, lot 100 feet 5 inches; walls painted and frescoed; furnace in cellar; hot and cold water and gas throughout; price $15,500; want to sell. Inquire on the premises, or to JOHN J. COGER, 450 Water street.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS—A LOT ON EAST SIDE of Boulevard, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets; has a two story frame store.
THOMAS STEVENSON, 27 Wall street.

West Side.

A BARGAIN.—FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN stone cheap, $16,750, including gas fixtures and shades, No. 453 West Forty-seventh street. Apply from 10 to 12 and 2 to 5 o'clock.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE—FULL SIZE, ON FIFTH AVEnue, near Forty-second street, for sale.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, in Fifty-seventh street, near Grand Circle; full size; price $95,000; terms easy. Address OWNER, box 213 Herald office.

FOR SALE.—NO. 23 WEST FORTY-NINTH STREET. House, with Columbia College lease of lot; immediate possession. Apply to WILLIAM M. HOES, 51 Chambers st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN stone House 59 West Fifty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and part of Furniture if desired. Possession on or before September 1. Inquire on the premises, or of S. W. JESSUP, 459 Broadway, corner Grand street. Also for sale, a Private Stable on Fiftieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Inquire as above.

FOR SALE THE HOUSE NO. 56 WEST FIFTIETH street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, 205 West Thirty-fourth street; house 17x55 and extension; lot 98.9; only 75 feet from Seventh avenue.
THOMAS D. ROBINSON, 20 Nassau street.

FOR SALE—AT A LOW PRICE, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, the very desirable and commodious four story brick House, in West Thirty-eighth street, west of Broadway; size, 25x55, with an extension of 20 feet; possession immediately. Apply to JAMES MURRY, 586 Sixth avenue, near Thirty-fourth street.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FULLY FURNISHED four story brown stone front House on Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. Call on WARD & OGDEN, 860 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE LOT.—THE CHEAPEST LOT ON Fifth avenue, below Eighty-fourth street, must be sold this week to close a partnership.
PAGE & McCAFFERTY, 651 Fifth avenue, corner Fifty-second street.

71ST STREET—THREE LOTS FOR SALE, BETWEEN Eighth and Ninth avenues. Apply to JAMES E. KELLY, 1,124 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE AND TO LET.

HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—BROOKLYN.
ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD
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OFFICE OPEN FROM 8 A. M. TILL 8 P. M.
BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND DEALERS CAN RECEIVE THEIR PAPERS AT THE HERALD BRANCH DELIVERY, NO. 7 FRONT STREET, BROOKLYN.

A HANDSOME NEW HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Brown stone, 12 rooms, all improvements; neighborhood first class; convenient to all ferries. Inquire at 181 Deane street, between Hoyt and Bond.

TO LET—A FIRST CLASS BROWN STONE HOUSE, IN Second place, Brooklyn; rent only $1,000. Apply to V. T. & CO., 283 Cherry street.

JERSEY CITY, HOBOKEN, HUDSON CITY AND BERGEN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—12 WATER FRONT LOTS, FACING NEW city dock, Jersey City; very desirable for business purposes. Apply to DERBY & SNOW, 219 Greene street, Jersey City.

To Let or Lease.

TO LET—RENT LOW, IN PROSPECT STREET, HUDson City, N. J., a House and three Lots of Ground; contains 11 rooms and cellar; plenty of small fruit; distant 15 minutes' travel from Hoboken ferry. Inquire on the premises, fifth house from Palisade avenue, or of C. MEEKER, 43 Chambers street, up stairs.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

AUCTION. AUCTION. AUCTION.
Lots, Lots, Lots, Lots,
Near Norwood, N. J.
Monday, May 8, 1871, special excursion train leaves Northern Railroad depot, Jersey City, at 10:30 A.M., Chambers street ferry at 10:15 A. M., and Twenty-third street ferry at 10 A. M. Free tickets; free refreshments. Parties can get tickets at the depot on Monday morning; or at R. L. Williams, 113 Broadway, room No. 2; Hazard, Apthorp & Co., 110 Broadway, basement; R. H. Russell, 265 Hudson street.

A.—LONG BRANCH.—SOLE REAL ESTATE AGENTS in New York, FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 103 Broadway. Printed catalogue mailed free.

ALL WANTING FARMS (GOOD SOIL) ADDRESS C. K. LANDIS, Vineland, N. J.

A BARGAIN.—TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, TWO FIRST class Houses, wholly or partially furnished; modern improvements; handsomely located; shade and fruit; both will be let low to good parties. Address box 178 Post office, Elizabeth, N. J.

A FURNISHED COUNTRY SEAT, ON THE HUDSON, between Dobbs Ferry and Irvington, for sale, or exchange for improved City Property or first class Mortgage. The house is large and spacious, situated on a commanding ridge, furnishing a most extended view of the river and surrounding country; it contains all the modern improvements, water, gas, heater, range, &c. The property consists of about 6½ acres, laid out in lawn, with fine old shade trees, &c; fruit in abundance; fine churches and schools in the immediate vicinity; only 40 minutes from New York and 5 minutes' drive from depot. Address BELLWOOD, box 160 Post office, Irvington, on Hudson, or MORRIS BROTHERS, No. 7 Pine street.

ALLENDALE, ERIE RAILROAD, TWO MINUTES from depot. To let, snug Cottage, six rooms; healthy location, school, church, stores, good society; $18. Apply to P. L. WANDELL, 230 Broadway.

A HANDSOME PLACE IN WESTCHESTER, WITHIN easy distance of the city, for sale or exchange.
M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

A BARGAIN.—A SPLENDID FARM OF 85 ACRES, near Kingston, N. J.; two sets of good buildings; also country store; depot on farm; price, with stock, crops, tools (worth $3,000), farm and all, $9,000; buildings worth the money; must be sold; dirt cheap.
J. S. FERGUSON & CO., 39 Nassau street, room No. 6.

A.—SAVE YOUR RENT BY MAKING IT PAY FOR A house to be all your own.—For $400 to $500 cash you can have a very beautiful home, and pay for the balance in quarterly payments instead of rent. This is worth looking into.
A. COGGSWELL, 245 Broadway.

AT NEW BRUNSWICK—A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY Seat of sixty acres overlooking the city; splendid improvements; superior location; great variety of choice fruits; fine pond and stream. Price with Stock, Crops and Tools, only $23,000. A perfect gem; will rent for summer.
FERGUSON & MANGAM, 39 Nassau st., room No. 6.

BARGAIN.—CHOICE FARM OF 95 ACRES THREE miles from large town; 40 acres in fine cultivation, 15 acres woodland; two story frame house, seven rooms; barn, carriage house, hennery, piggery, spring house; tenant house, four rooms, &c. Splendid orchard, 150 trees in full bearing; farm well watered; very healthy. Price $6,000. Terms $2,000 cash; balance $500 yearly. Address GEO. WALKER, East Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pa.

COTTAGES TO LET—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.; 35 minutes per Erie Railroad, from foot of Chambers street. Apply to owner, THOMAS R. AGNEW, 260 Greenwich street.

ENGLEWOOD AND PALISADES.—CHOICE PROPERties for sale or rent. Furnished Houses for summer.
CHARLES D. KELLOGG, 115 Broadway.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET OR LEASE, NEAR TWO railroad depots, a Farm, with large house and two cottages and outbuildings. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, 140 Fulton street.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

FOR THE SEASON. A CHARMING PLACE, SITUATED on the Housatonic River, in Fairfield county, Conn.; three hours from New York. House contains 15 rooms and is furnished throughout; house surrounded by one acre of lawn, finely shaded; garden contains ¾ of an acre, all planted; carriage house and stables; 10 minutes from depot and steamboat; one of the loveliest places in the State. For further particulars inquire of J. M. RAMSEY, 395 Broadway, New York, between 2 and 4 P. M.

FOR SALE. AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 65 ACRES IN Pennsylvania, three hours by railroad from New York, one mile from a large town and depot; land all level and rich soil; good dwelling and barn and all necessary outbuildings; fruit of all kinds; a large stream of water passes the dwelling; good trout fishing; fine spring water; very healthy; mosquitoes not known; no stagnant water; price $5,000; terms easy. Also a Farm of 26 acres; fine large house, good barn, outbuildings, all kinds of fruit; adjoining the above described; price $3,000; $1,000 cash, balance on time. Apply to or address WM. RAFFERTY, 26 South street, N. Y.

FOR SALE—HUDSON CITY PHARMACY. WELL stocked; Matthews' soda water machine; with or without House and Lot; also five Lots corner Lexington and Gelston avenues, near horse railroad, town of Fort Hamilton, L. I. Inquire at Pharmacy, Newark avenue, near Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, A FEW MINUTES FROM the Sound, a pretty Place of three acres, only a short distance from Noroton station, and 15 minutes' drive from Stamford; house well divided; 12 rooms, all the improvements, and in perfect order; good garden, shade, carriage house, &c. JAMES PRICE, 230 Hudson street.

FOR SALE—TWO STORES AND SIX COTTAGES, ADjoining railroad station, at Upper Piermont, New York and Erie Railway. Terms reasonable. Inquire on the premises, or of A. MABIE, United States Barge office, No. 1 East river.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, DISTANT ONE MILE from James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries, 25 very desirable Building Lots, centrally located, on a good grade, in the Third ward of Long Island City. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—DAIRY FARM, 420 ACRES, 37 MILES FROM Chicago; crops, teams, farm implements included. Printed description from J. EARLE, Hobart, Ind.

FOR SALE AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., TWO BEAUTIful Residences desirably located; abundance of shade, &c.; modern improvements; bargains. Address J. A., Herald office.

FOR SALE—AT NEW PROVIDENCE, N. J., FARM OF 125 acres; good house, barn and other outbuildings; fruit in abundance; 1¾ mile from Morris and Essex depot and half a mile from depot of New Jersey West Line Road. Terms to suit. Apply to HARVEY BAKER & SONS, No. 1 Pine street.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH OR TO LET. A NEW corner frame House, with Store (suitable for any business) and lot, 25x100, only two blocks from railroad depot. Inquire on the premises, corner Third avenue and Third street, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR LEASE AN WALL STREET, MORRISania. A two story and basement House, 20x38, with 12 rooms; gas, heater and water in house; more ground if required, to 200x124. Inquire on premises, or Capt. J. P. JONES, at Great Western Insurance Company, 23 William street, between 12 and 2, or JAS. WOODS & SONS, 206 Pearl street.

FOR RENT—ELIZABETH, N. J., FINE HOUSE, stable, four acres of garden in fine order; plenty of fruit and berries; eight minutes' walk from depot; price $800. Apply to J. M. RAMSEY, 395 Broadway, between 2 and 4 P. M.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, ON THE SEA FRONT, near Howland's Hotel, a large Cottage, fully furnished, containing eleven bedrooms, cellar, gas; ice house filled; stable and coach house; large frontage on the ocean drive; 5¾ acres of land; can be purchased; a choice location.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, 103 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES FOR SALE AND TO LET, furnished and unfurnished; also small Sites for improvement. M. A. J. LYNCH, 72 and 74 Cedar street.

METUCHEN, N. J. A CHOICE FARM OF 100 ACRES, good buildings, fruits, &c., very cheap; also small places, Cottages, &c., at great bargains; places to exchange.
KELLY BROTHERS, 205 Broadway.

MILL SITE—WATER POWER; RAILWAY THROUGH the property; 19 miles from City Hall; 7 to 30 acres, for sale low. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, 10 Pine st.

NICE PLACE FOR SALE—DIRT CHEAP. ADDRESS OWNER, Elizabeth, N. J. Will sell cheap on account of moving away. Address OWNER, Elizabeth, N. J.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—HOTEL AND SPLENDID Farm of 140 acres in a thriving village, 6 miles from large town, 80 miles from New York; 120 acres of level, rich land, 20 acres wood land; large stone hotel, 14 rooms, 2 barns, numerous outbuildings; splendid business stand; farm is well watered; over 100 choice fruit trees; this property must be seen to be appreciated; price $12,000; terms, $3,500 cash, balance in 16 years; rare chance for a business man. Address box 27 East Stroudsburg, Pa.

STATEN ISLAND.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT West New Brighton, 12 minutes from landing; handsome stone house, 12 rooms; three acres in lawn and garden, plenty of fruit, berries, grapes, &c.; carriage house, poultry, &c.; will be let to a satisfactory tenant at $1,000 per year, as the owner is going to Europe. T. ROBJOHNS, owner, on the premises, or address or call at 407 West Forty-second street, and I will take you to the place.

SALE OF THE ATSION ESTATE.
About 28,000 acres of Land to be sold at public auction, at the West Jersey Hotel, Camden, N. J., on May 6, 1871, at one o'clock P. M.
To speculators in land, projectors of towns and capitalists generally a rare opportunity for investment is presented.
A Farm of about 700 acres, with extensive improvements, is included.
Several Mills and additional mill and manufacturing sites are on the property.
Railroads traverse the entire length of the tract.
Atsion station is the point of junction of two railroads.
Towns and settlements may be favorably located.
The cedar timber is of considerable value.
Cranberries, grapes, sweet potatoes, hops, &c., &c., can be very successfully cultivated.
Good title will be made to the purchaser.
Send for a pamphlet containing particulars, and apply, personally or by mail, to
GEORGE M. DALLAS, Assignee,
No. 222 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR the season; one block from Congress and Grand Union Hotels, Congress and Hathorn Springs; the pleasantest location at the Springs. Address Mrs. E. P. SMITH, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., TWO FIRST class Cottages, 8 and 11 rooms; rents low. Access by Harlem boats from Peck slip and Eleventh street to Astoria, and James slip and Thirty-fourth street ferries to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, L. I.—30 MINUTES FROM Wall street, Wren Cottage, grounds four acres, with barn; water front; splendid prospect. Also two new Houses, all improvements. JOHN MACKAY, 33 Vesey st.

TO LET—$300 EACH—FOUR DOUBLE DETACHED Cottages, 10 rooms, beautifully located, on Vineyard avenue, Yonkers; also fine Mansion, all improvements; coach-house, &c., adjoining above. Apply to agent, Getty House, or JOHN A. DUFF, Olympic theatre, New York.

TO LET—AT WHITE PLAINS, FURNISHED HOUSE, on Broadway, convenient to depot; contains 12 rooms, and billiard room; furnished complete; hot and cold water, stationary tubs; carriage house and garden. Apply to or address N. WETHERELL, 71 Broadway, room 55.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, A FURNISHED HOUSE, with ready made garden, and stable attached. Apply to THEODOSIA MOTT, Milford, Pike county, Pa.

TO LET—ON BARD AVENUE, STATEN ISLAND, A stone Mansion, 15 rooms, furnished; several acres in garden; evergreen lawn, stable, &c.; a short distance from ferry; $650 for season; $500 per year.
FRANCIS HAMILTON, 27 Wall street, Jauncey court.

TO LET—SEVERAL COUNTRY COTTAGES, NEAR THE city, along the Hudson and Northern Railroad of New Jersey, at $250 and upwards. Apply to CHARLES McMICHAEL, 69 Greenwich street.

TO LET—RENT $600, TO PRIVATE FAMILY, FURnished House, delightfully located on the sea shore, south side, Staten Island; sea bathing, fishing and boating at the door; fine fruit; garden made. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE OF EIGHT rooms. Delightful situation, on the Highlands, overlooking the Hudson, and but a short distance from depot. Also a Cottage near, same size, unfurnished, each having about two acres garden and lawn. Inquire of W. H. IRWIN, 14 Moore street.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER, A LARGE, NEWLY built furnished House, on Orange Mountain, near the residences of General McClellan and Dr. Marcy; will be let from the middle of June to middle of September; large garden, fruit, &c.; two cows; stable and accommodation for two horses. Address, with name, box 3,353 New York Post office.

TO LET—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, FURNISHED House, 11 rooms, $1,200; one at $600; one unfurnished, $500; one at $300. Apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 Liberty street, or to E. B. WESTON, Main street, Nyack.

TO RENT—FOR YEAR OR SEASON, A BEAUTIFUL Place in Norwalk, Conn.; house, barn, lawn, garden, &c.; fine water view; healthy; no dust; very cheap to a careful tenant. Address G., box 164 Herald office.

TO RENT—IN AUBURN, N. Y., FOR THE SUMMER, a pleasant Cottage House, furnished, eight rooms, yard and barn. Address G. P., box 134 Herald office, or box 159 Post office, Auburn, N. Y.

TO RENT—TWO NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSES NEAR Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, with all modern improvements; rent $1,200. HOWE & CO., 10 Pine street.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON CASTLETON HILL, S. I., an elegant Residence, commanding an extensive view of the Kills and surrounding country; a short distance from the ferry; all modern improvements; hot and cold water; bathroom; stable and extensive grounds; stage passes the door; rent low, with immediate possession. Apply to JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A.—ELEGANT PAYING NEW YORK CITY AND Brooklyn Houses to exchange for Farms or Country Seats. C. J. CLARKE, 252 Broadway.

A LOT OF MERCHANDISE, AMOUNT $10,000, TO EXchange for Real Estate.
C. J. CLARKE, 252 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS THREE STORY BASEMENT HIGH stoop, (Brooklyn) brick House to exchange for improved city or Hoboken Property or a Farm near by. Address EXCHANGE, box 150 Herald office.

A SPLENDID LOT IN DEAN STREET, 25X100¾, in exchange for carpet and furniture; no objection if used for a time; $300 or $400 furniture, balance by instalments, if required. Apply to HUGH D. McGOVERN, 161 Pierrepont street, Brooklyn.

EXCHANGE.—A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House, near Broadway, for a small Country Residence, without encumbrance; equity $10,000; must be within one hour of New York. T. S. SHEPHERD, 205 Broadway.

EXCHANGE—TWO FIRST CLASS HOUSES, WELL LOcated in Brooklyn, for similar ones in city; cosey stone front House in city, for small Country Residence; fifty Brooklyn Stores and Houses for Farms.
MACOMBER & BARKER, 206 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN MONMOUTH county, N. J.; one on the bay; several Grass Farms and Timber Land in Delaware county.
B. FRANKLIN CLARK, 5 Liberty street.

FOR EXCHANGE—STOCK DRY GOODS, PART CASH, balance property; amount $11,000; no humbugs need answer; send full name and address. LENNOX, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, a Farm of 210 acres, situated in Sussex county, Del.; would make one of the best peach farms in the State. Address J. M., No. 121 Girard avenue, Philadelphia.

SELL, EXCHANGE 1,000 HOUSES, FARMS IN NEW York, Brooklyn, Newark, Orange, Norwalk, For Iron; Metalic Paint Banks and Mineral Cement Property; Grain, Cotton Plantations in Tennessee. MADOX, 42 John street.

TO EXCHANGE.—A PLOT OF EIGHT LOTS ON NINTH avenue, near 166th street, for a country seat, furnished or unfurnished; Westchester county preferred; the lots have a front of 201 feet 7 inches, and are two feet above grade.
KILPATRICK & HOLMES, 45 East Twenty third street.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A NICE COUNTRY PLACE, A four story brown stone high stoop House, modern style; all improvements; good neighborhood, near Fiftieth street, east side. None but those giving full description of place to exchange need address FARM, box 4,611 Post office.

WANTED—A SMALL PLACE IN THE COUNTRY, within one hour, on line of Harlem, Hudson or New Haven Railroad (a modern style house), in exchange for four story, in good order; all improvements; well rented; centre of city, near Third avenue; price $13,500; mortgage $6,050.
B. FLANAGAN, 461 Fourth avenue.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL ESTATE and Railroad Stocks. Address box 5,190 Post office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE; VALUE, $7,000 to $10,000, convenient to city, in exchange for unencumbered House, Warren street, Brooklyn; $10,000.
PABST & McCREADY, 71 Broadway.

WANTED—COUNTRY SEAT OR FARM, $10,000 TO $18,000, in exchange for equity of $9,000 in first class Brooklyn house, and cash; location must be unexceptionable.
PABST & McCREADY, 71 Broadway.

WANTED TO BUY—SMALL PLACE ON LONG Island, 15 acres water front; one hour from city; must be cheap and desirable.
WM. N. POOLEY, 27 Park place.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SMALL COTTAGE IN the country, with some ground; must be on high ground and well situated; New Jersey preferred. Address, with terms, &c., G., box 2,006 New York Post office.

TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-DAY.
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE copartnership hitherto existing between McFall & Lennon, 82 Duane street, retailers and dry goods finishers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The half of machinery and paraphernalia of J. T. McFall having been purchased by J. & E. Lennon, all debts due to and by the firm of McFall & Lennon, up to May 1, 1871, J. & E. Lennon will be responsible for. Business will be carried on hereafter under the name of J. & E. Lennon. 25 years' practical experience.
JOS. PH. T. McFALL,
May 4, 1871. JAMES LENNON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PARTNERship lately subsisting between Frederick W. Hutaf and Peter W. Grefe, of 225 Fulton street, New York, under the firm name of Hutaf & Grefe, was dissolved on the 1st day of May, 1871, by mutual consent. Frederick W. Hutaf will continue the business at 225 Fulton street and is alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by the firm.
D. W. HUTAF.
NEW YORK, May 4, 1871. PETER W. GREFE.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BEtween C. H. Brahe, as general, and A. H. Brahe, as special partner, has this day expired by limitation. The business will be carried on at the old stand, No. 27 Ferry street, by Mr. C. H. Brahe. CHS. H. BRAHE.
New York, April 30, 1871. A. H. BRAHE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A LADY AS ASSISTANT IN A HIGHLY RESPECTable, money-making business; capital required only $100. Address A. M., Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000, IN THE RETAIL grocery and fruit business; good location; doing a good cash business. BIGGS & SON, 205 Broadway.

A PARTNER, WITH A CAPITAL OF $500 TO $700, to extend a harness business now doing well. Address HARNESS, Herald Branch office, Brooklyn.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW HUNDRED dollars, to take half interest in a profitable cash office business, established six years. Inquire for FREDERICKS, at Paine's Business College, 62 Bowery, corner of Canal st.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $300, IN A BUSINESS in which $8,000 was done last year; still increasing; team, factory; 700 wholesale customers; 100 per cent; easy and genteel. 437 Greenwich street.

AN ACTIVE MAN, WITH $500 TO $1,000, WANTED—IN a substantial, well established business; paid $10,000 per annum for past four years. Apply at 148 Fulton st., room No. 2.

A GOOD BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.—A PARTNER wanted, in a well established nursery at Flushing, L. I.; 100 acres of land and a fine stock. Apply to or address D. HIGGINS & SONS, 21 Cortlandt street, New York.

AN ACTIVE OR SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000, in an established, profitable drug business, requiring additional capital to meet increasing trade. Address DRUGGIST, box 6,009 Post office.

ABOUT $25,000 CASH, &C., HAVE ALREADY BEEN realized from four valuable patents; the owner will accept of a suitable partner on reasonable terms. Address TURNER, box 148 Herald office.

A FAVORABLY KNOWN BUSINESS MAN SEEKS employment for services and limited capital in some respectable business; would accept a manufacturer's or other agency. Address D. F., Herald office.

AN ELEGANT FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT AND Bar, best location on Broadway, down town, for sale for half its value; no bonus; replete with everything required for doing an extensive business and location unequalled; rent low, with lease. Satisfactory reasons given for selling upon application to O. G. BENNET, No. 9 Pine street, after 1 o'clock.

BREWERY FOR SALE.—ALL THE BREWING UTENsils, Stock and Machinery, on the premises, 319 to 325 East Eleventh street, at $18,000, which is not one-third of their value; also a lease of the premises for five years, at $500 per month. This is a chance to make a fortune seldom offered, the casks and barrels being worth more than the price. If not sold in lump in three days will be sold in parcels. Apply on the premises, or at the East River Bank, 682 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HALF INTEREST IN A LIGHT, cash Manufacturing Business; satisfactory reason for selling. Address B. G. R., Herald office.

PARTNER TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN OLD ESTABlished wholesale and retail Liquor Store, $1,000, $500 cash, balance notes, or will take its valuation of marketable goods. Inquire at 672 Greenwich street, near Barrow.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GOOD honorable business and profitable; one acquainted with meat business preferred. Address MONTAGUE, Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—$2,000 CAPITAL, TO TAKE half interest in a strictly first class grocery trade; well established; doing $55,000 a year and rapidly increasing. Address GROCER, box 149 Herald office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF A horse car advertising office, with from $600 to $1,000; established five years. Call between 10 and 11 at room 12 Leader Building, 27 Chatham street.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SPECIAL OR GENERal, to manufacture a staple article of goods to sell the hardware merchants; an opportunity seldom offered, as the capital will not be locked up in machinery as, it can be hired to advantage; amount of capital required, from $5,000 to $15,000. Address FOUNDRY, Herald office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $100 TO $300 CASH, to manufacture the best spring bed in use; can be made for $1 50 each. Dr. RICE, 205 Broadway.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN TO TAKE THE INTEREST of a retiring partner, in one of the largest Minstrel Opera Houses in the city. Address M. M. SHELLEY, 22 Ann street.

WITH A VIEW TO CLOSE A COPARTNERSHIP THE advertisers desire to dispose of a well known manufacturing business, operated under letters patent, several years established and of unusual merit. It is valued at $25,000, and will be sold on accommodating terms. Address, for interview, SPECIALTY, Herald office.

$600.—PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR SPECIAL, in a first class manufacturing business; will pay $50 per week; no risk. Call at 177 Grand street, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., for two days.

1,400 THIRD AVENUE.—OLD ESTABLISHED Bakery, with Fixtures and Tools, doing an extensive business, will be sold cheap for cash. Full particulars 820 Third avenue. LIONEL FROMERICH.

$1,500.—PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN with the above capital, who knows how to keep books, in a good paying feed business. References exchanged. Address P. O., Herald office.

$2,500.—FOR HALF INTEREST IN A LIGHT, genteel, cash manufacturing business; connected with first class houses in New York city; no risk; everything in first class order. Apply to C. CUTTER, 23 Centre street.

$3,000.—ACTIVE, RELIABLE PARTNER wanted by the advertiser; has established exclusive New York agency for a popular proprietary medicine; expenses small; best references. Address SPECIALTY, Herald office.

$5,000 OR $10,000.—DRUG BUSINESS.—A PRACtical apothecary, thorough and attentive, whose capital is limited, wants the above additional capital to extend business; either special or active partnership; first class drug store, well established in one of the very best locations in the city; an investigation solicited; soda and mineral water sales alone more than paying expenses of business; unexceptionable city references given. Address ACACIA, box 165 Herald office.

$10,000.—FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR HALF of an old established agricultural implement and seed Business in Philadelphia; the best location in the city; fine store, rent low and now doing a paying trade; satisfactory reasons for selling; a rare chance for an energetic man. Address G. H. WOOD, Philadelphia Post office.

$15,000.—PARTNER WANTED—ACTIVE OR silent, with above amount, in an established jobbing business. Full information given. Address for two days COMMERCIAL, box 121 Herald office.

$17,000 CASH ONLY REQUIRED TO BUY ONE of the best Business Locations on west side. Inquire on the premises, 549 Eighth avenue.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING Works, 131 and 135 East Eighteenth street, offers 500 Marble and Marbleized Mantels, all complete; Monuments, Grave Stones, Table Tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, 217 TO 223 WEST Fifty-first street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue. Marble and Marbleized Mantels, Monuments, Headstones, new and original designs, cheapest in the city.

500 VERY FINE SLATE MANTELS, AT REDUCED prices, for the next 30 days.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
605 Sixth avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty sixth sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GLOBE THEATRE, 728 BROADWAY.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION. WONDERFUL NOVELTIES. GRAND BILL FOR THE WEEK. ALL NEW ACTS. AN ENTIRE NEW OLIO.
HART, RYMAN, BARNEY, RICKEY,
SIGNOR CARON AND SONS.
MISS ALICE SOMERS in her song and dance.
BAD WHISKEY.
Barney and Rickey.
FULLER AND HUGHES,
MISS BESSIE SUDLOW, serio-comic vocalist.
QUILTER AND GOODRICH in their Double Jig.
FRED AND EVA COSTELLO, on Flying Trapeze,
in conjunction with the Mammoth Company of Stars.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
OF THE SEASON.
FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS,
and SATURDAY MATINEE, AT 2,
THE LAST GRAND REVIVAL,
LE PETIT FAUST,
LE PETIT FAUST.
AIMEE as MEPHISTO. PERSINI as MARGUERITE.
THE GREAT BALLET TROUPE
APPEAR EVERY NIGHT.
SUNDAY—EIGHTEENTH GRAND CONCERT
by JAMES FISK, Jr.'s, famous NINTH REGIMENT BAND, assisted by Mlle. AIMEE, Miss NULLY PERIS and Mr. J. LEVY, the distinguished Cornet Performer.
Thursday, May 11—Benefit of Charles Estwe, Stage Manager.
Saturday, May 13—Benefit of Henry Tissington, Leader.
Seats secured from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M. at the Box Office; also at Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Erie Railroad Ticket Office, corner Twenty-third street and Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE WORLD UNEQUALLED
JOHNNY ALLEN. Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN.
SCHNEIDER. SCHNEIDER.
JOHNNY ALLEN
as SCHNEIDER.
NEW SCENERY. GREAT SENSATION.
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) GRAND MATINEE
at 2 o'clock. Evening at 8.
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT
of MR. JOHNNY ALLEN,
when a grand Congress of the
MINSTREL PROFESSION
have kindly volunteered.
Tuesday evening Benefit of Mr. W. MARDEN.
Extra Notice.—On Friday evening, May 12, the
ANNUAL BENEFIT
of
MR. JOHN J. JONES,
TREASURER.

BOWERY THEATRE.
TO-DAY
GRAND MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
JOHNNY ALLEN.
When the following
GRAND ARRAY OF TALENT
have generously volunteered:—
Nelse Seymour, Little Mac,
J. W. McAndrews, Dave Reed,
From Bryant's Minstrels, through the courtesy of Mr. Dan Bryant.
Frank Kerns, Johnny Wild,
Jas. Cummings, Cannon and Bradley,
Tom Riggs, Kitty O'Neil,
Frank Girard,
By courtesy of Tony Pastor, Esq.
Hughey Dougherty, Jas. Wambold,
Geo. H. Coes, Lew Rattler,
Ashcroft and Morton, Dave Graham.
By courtesy of Messrs. Butler & Gilmore,
Hart and Ryman, Barney and Rickey,
Jas. Gaynor and Bob Hall,
Delehanty and Hengler,
By courtesy of Josh Hart, Esq.
Also
Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN.
The Superb Colloquial and Musical Composition, entitled a
PLANTATION CARNIVAL,
in which all the above artists will appear in a
Grand Congress of the Votaries of Minstrelsy
never before equalled in America.
The performance will commence with
Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN
in his great drama of
SCHNEIDER.
EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
Mr. JOHNNY ALLEN
as SCHNEIDER.
Last time but one,
WHO SPEAKS FIRST?
Monday, first night of Mr. EDMUND E. DALTON.
TUESDAY, BENEFIT OF MR. W. MARDEN.
Extra Notice.—On Friday evening, May 12, the
ANNUAL BENEFIT
of
Mr. JOHN J. JONES,
TREASURER.

514.—THEATRE COMIQUE,
THEATRE COMIQUE,
Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THE GREAT STAR COMPANY
Will appear for a short summer season.
ALL THE COMBINED AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY.
TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT, TO-NIGHT,
the favorite comedian,
MR. GEORGE C. DAVENPORT,
and
MISS KATE RAYMOND,
the accomplished actress,
together with the retained favorites,
DOUGHERTY, COES, RATTLER, WAMBOLD
in their side-splitting acts.
ASHCROFT and MORTON,
Mlle. GERALDINE and LEOPOLD
in their terrific mid-air flight.
THE GRAND BALLET TROUPE.
See small bills. Fifty artists appear nightly.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

STADT THEATER, 45 AND 47 BOWERY.
FRIDAY, May 5—GRAND OPERA.
For the fourth and last time, L'AFRICAINE, with Mrs. Lichtmay in her grand role as Selica.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 8.
COUNT JOANNES. | Richard III. | COUNT JOANNES.
COUNT JOANNES. | | COUNT JOANNES.
COUNT JOANNES. | Richard III. | COUNT JOANNES.
COUNT JOANNES. | | COUNT JOANNES.
COUNT JOANNES. | Richard III. | COUNT JOANNES.
COUNT JOANNES. | | COUNT JOANNES.
COUNT JOANNES. | Richard III. | COUNT JOANNES.
Sale of reserved seats to day at the box office.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.
THIS EVENING,
MR. JOE MURPHY
in Maeder's HELP.
In preparation, NECK AND NECK.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN, to rent for the summer season by the week or month. Apply to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, 263 Montague street, Brooklyn.

AMERICAN DRAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION.—THE regular annual meeting for the election of officers will be held on Monday, May 8, 1871, at the rooms of the Association, 812 Broadway, New York, at 1 o'clock, P. M. Balloting will commence at 2 P. M. and close at 4 P. M. precisely. Punctual attendance is desired, as important business will be brought before the meeting at 1 o'clock.
S. L. M. BARLOW, Esq., President.
CHARLES S. BERNARD, Secretary.

TELEGRAM CARTOON
TO-DAY.
A MODERN DON QUIXOTE.
GRANT'S LAST CHARGE ON THE CONSTITUTION

EUROPE.

THE GRAND BADE HOTEL AND CASINO OF SAXON, Wallis, Switzerland, combined with the world renowned bromine and iodine springs, offers to tourists all the inducements of the Continental spas; concerts, promenades, casual trente et quarante, roulette a un zero, &c., &c. Direct railroad communication from Genf and Basel with Saxon.

EYES AND EARS.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—BAUCH & GOUGELMANN (formerly with Professor Boissonneau, of Paris), makers and inserters of the improved Artificial Human Eye, 56 Bleecker street. N. B.—These eyes are endorsed by the faculty.

CLOTHING.

AT 71 SIXTH AVENUE, BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Waverley places.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the prices F. HARRIS pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture and Jewelry. As we have to fill a large order we will pay 25 per cent more than any dealer in the city. Please try and satisfy yourself. Call on or address F. HARRIS, 71 Sixth avenue. Ladies attended by Mrs. Harris.

A1.—AT M. MARKS', 93 SIXTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE Eighth street, and at my branch store, 31 Sixth avenue, ladies and gentlemen can receive the full value in cash for their Cast-off Wearing Apparel, Diamonds, Jewelry, Carpets, Furniture, &c. The best you can do is please to call at my establishment or send us a note; the numbers above. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks. True, you will be dealt with to your satisfaction and benefit.

AT H. ROSENTHAL'S, 223 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR Nineteenth street (late of Third avenue).—Ladies and gentlemen can obtain the highest values for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets by inquiring or addressing. Ladies attended to by Mrs. H. Rosenthal.

AT J. ANHALT'S, 175 SEVENTH AVENUE.—LADIES and gentlemen will be surprised at prices ANHALT pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, Diamonds; from $5 to $25 for Dresses, from $2 to $6 for Pants, from $5 to $10 for Coats. Please call, or a note by post punctually attended to. Ladies attended by Mrs. Anhalt.

AT 853 BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTEENTH STREET.—H. HERZ pays highest cash price for ladies' and gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Carpets, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. HERZ.

AT S. MISH'S, 337 THIRD AVENUE, LADIES AND gentlemen can receive the highest price for Cast-off Clothing and Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mish.

AT THE CALIFORNIA WESTERN AGENT STORE, NO. 246 Seventh avenue.—Ladies and gents having articles to dispose of, such as Wearing Apparel, Carpets, Furniture, Jewelry, &c., can receive the following prices:—From $5 to $30 for Dresses, $2 to $16 for Coats, and $3 to $5 for Pants. I am compelled to pay these prices as I have a large order to fill. Please call on or address Mr. or Mrs. ROSENBERG, the number as above. Notice.—Orders will be punctually attended out the city.

AT 274 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH street—M. ABRAHAMS will pay the best prices for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cast-off Clothing, also Carpets, by calling or addressing. Ladies attended to.

AT THE UP TOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 533 SIXTH AVEnue, near Forty-sixth street—Ladies and gentlemen will positively receive 50 per cent more than elsewhere for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, Furniture, &c. Having a large order for Gonzales, Texas, we will pay for Dresses from $10 to $50; Coats, $4 to $15; Pants, $3 to $6. Try by calling and satisfy yourselves, or addressing Mr. or Mrs. PLATTO.

AT B. MINTZ'S, 432 FOURTH AVENUE, BETWEEN Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the great prices B. MINTZ pays in cash for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; from $5 to $50 for Silk Dresses, $3 to $12 for Coats, $2 to $6 for Pants. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. Mintz.

AT EDWARD MILLER'S WELL KNOWN ESTABLISHment, 165 Seventh avenue, near Nineteenth street, the full value paid for Cast Off Clothing, Carpets, &c., by calling on or addressing Mr. or Mrs. MILLER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
After long and careful preparation will be presented,
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
Shakspeare's grand romantic play of
WINTER'S TALE,
with
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
as LEONTES,
Mr. MARK SMITH
as ANTOLYCUS.
Messrs. Sheridan, Pateman, Anderson, Penno, Pilot, Howson, Roscoe, Owens, Brennan, Denel; Mesdames Mollenhauer, Pateman, Wells, Young, Selden and others in the cast.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.
N. B.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.40.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
FIRST
WINTER'S TALE
MATINEE
ON SATURDAY, May 6, at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
PLUCK. LAST PERFORMANCES. PLUCK.
PLUCK. LAST PERFORMANCES. PLUCK.
PLUCK. PLUCK. PLUCK.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON
PLUCK. LAST MATINEE OF PLUCK.
Monday RANK. Reappearance of Miss Edwin

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 7,
last Lecture by the celebrated Orator,
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.
DONT FAIL TO HEAR HIM.
BOX PLAN OPEN—SECURE YOUR SEATS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5.
BENEFIT OF
Mr. W. B. CAHILL,
who will have the honor of presenting the beautiful Irish Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
IRELAND AS IT WAS,
and the laughable Farce of
THE IRISH LION,
in both of which the beneficiary will appear.
MATINEE TO DAY AT 2 P. M.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Monday, May 8, first production of Maeder's
"HELP," WITH JOE MURPHY.

5TH AVENUE THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Manager.......Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE CRITIC; OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED, AND IF I'D 1,000 A YEAR.
THE CRITIC; OR, A TRAGEDY REHEARSED, and IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR, will be acted EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK and for the SATURDAY MATINEE. The characters of Sir Fretful Plagiary, Mr. Puff the Critic, and Mr. Paddington Green, by Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS, and the other characters by Miss Clara Morris, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Lizzie Winter, Nellie Mortimer, Amy Ames, Mr. W. Davidge, George Parkes, G. F. De Vere, D. Whiting, Bascomb, Burnett, Browne, Mutison, &c.
_ Mr. MATHEWS' FOURTH MATINEE Saturday next, at half-past 1 o'clock; THE CRITIC, Mr. Mathews in two characters, and IF I'D A THOUSAND A YEAR.
MONDAY NEXT, MAY 8,
USED UP for the first time here with Mr. MATHEWS in his famous original character, and THE CRITIC, for the last time but two. Box sheet now open.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, TWENTY-THIRD STREET between Sixth and Seventh avenues, near Booth's theatre.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. EVERY EVENING AT 8,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Nelse Seymour, Dave Reed,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Little Mac, J. W. McAndrews,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | W. H. Brockway, Geo. Warren,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Messrs. Stanley, Dempster, Norman, D'Alberti, Foster, Jackson,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. | Collins and Oakes, with Jas. Morrison's brilliant orchestra.
DAN BRYANT'S GREAT HIT, STREETS OF NEW YORK.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. BRYANT'S MINSTRELS

MILWAUKEE MUSICAL SOCIETY.
GIFT CONCERT
THE ABOVE MENTIONED CONCERT
HAS BEEN POSTPONED UNTIL
THE 25TH OF THIS MONTH.
By mistake of the Milwaukee managers this advertisement comes only to-day.
J. SCHUBERTH & CO.,
820 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DIStrict, Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 2, 1871.
Proposals for Materials and Labor for three permanent Lights in Providence river, Rhode Island.
Separate sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of the 29th day of May, 1871, as follows:—
First—For the labor and material of a granite pier at Fuller's Rock, Providence river, having a diameter of 18 feet at base, 15 feet at top and 12 feet high. Fuller's Rock is bare at ordinary high water.
Second—For a granite rip-rap foundation up to low water and a granite pier of the same dimensions as that for Fuller's Rock at Sassafras Point.
Third—For the materials and labor for a frame building (keeper's building) 28 feet square, one story, with Mansard roof, and tower, for the light at Pomham's Rock.
The plans and specifications for the above works are to be had at this office on application therefor.
Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guarantee in duplicate, and a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. They must be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed on the envelope "Proposal for materials and labor for Providence river, R. I."
This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids should they be deemed disadvantageous to the interests of the United States.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut. Colonel Engineers, Engineer Third L. H. District.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., April 27, 1871.
Proposals for construction of lighthouse at Esopus Meadow, Hudson river, New York.
Separate sealed proposals will be received from builders, at this office, until noon of May 29, 1871, for the materials and labor for a lighthouse at Esopus Meadow, Hudson river, New York, having a pile foundation, upon which is built a stone pier, rock-faced and backed with concrete. The dwelling is one story frame, with Mansard roof.
The proposals will be submitted separately for—
First—Materials and labor for foundation.
Second—Materials and labor for pier; and
Third—Materials and labor for frame dwelling and tower.
All the work and materials must be according to plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office or furnished to bidders on application therefor.
The lighthouse establishment furnishes the lens, glass, lanterns, &c. They will not be included, therefore, in the bids.
Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guaranty, in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. They will be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for construction of lighthouse at Esopus Meadow, N. Y."
This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids should they be deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers,
Engineer Third Lighthouse district.

PROPOSALS FOR CONSTRUCTING AND FURNISHING IRON BUOYS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON CITY, April 19, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 19th day of May next (1871), for furnishing all the materials and labor, and for constructing and delivering, either on the Lazaretto wharf, at Baltimore, Md.; on the Buoy Depot wharf, at Wilmington, Del., or on the wharf of the Lighthouse Depot, at Tompkinsville, S. I., N. Y. (at the option of the bidder),
Twenty first class Can Buoys,
Twenty first class Nun Buoys,
Twenty second class Can Buoys and
Twenty second class Nun Buoys.
And their prescribed accessories, as set forth in the printed specifications, and according to the drawings (both of which may be had upon verbal or written application to the office of the Lighthouse Board; Lighthouse Engineer at Baltimore, Md.; the Collector of Customs at Wilmington, Del.; the Lighthouse Inspector at Philadelphia, or the Lighthouse Inspector at No. 16 Broadway, New York), with the privilege (should the Board elect to do so at the time of entering into contract) of increasing the numbers of each or either one of the kinds and sizes of buoys above named, not exceeding double the number of all, or of either one of the kinds and sizes hereinbefore named.
The bids should specify for what sum the entire lot of 80 buoys will be delivered, and also the rates for which one of each of the kinds and sizes named will be furnished (if ordered in addition), to be constructed within a reasonable time, which time must be named in the bid and will be embraced in the contract, to the entire satisfaction of the superintendent of the construction, or other duly authorized person on the part of the Lighthouse Board to superintend the work during its progress, and to test and receive (or reject) the buoys as they are finished.
The plates, and all other materials, to be used in the construction of these buoys and their accessories, will be subjected to the necessary inspection and test before being accepted, and must be of the kind and quality prescribed in the printed specifications for "Iron Nun and Can Buoys, to accompany revised drawings, plates VII and VIII, March, 1871." No bid will be considered from, or contract made with, any person who is not a worker in, or manufacturer of, plate-iron and the like; and the contracting party or parties will be required to construct the buoys at his or their own workshops, and will not be permitted to transfer or sublet the contract.
Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.
The right is reserved to reject any bid and all bids for other considerations than the prices that may be named.
Payments will be made within fifteen days from the receipt at the Lighthouse Board of the certificates of the inspecting and testing officers of the delivery by the contractor at the stipulated places and of his having accepted the whole number (twenty) of either one of the sizes and kinds of buoys named in the contract.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee (see form), signed by the bidder or bidders, and a competent surety (certified to be such by some officer or other person known to the Treasury Department), to the effect that in the event of the acceptance of such bid at any time within ten days after the date specified for opening of the bids, the necessary contract will be entered into within ten days after the date of notice of acceptance, and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between his or their offer and the next lowest bid.
A bond with surety to the satisfaction of the Department in a penalty equal to one-fourth of the amount, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, will be required of the contractor, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.
The bids will be opened publicly at the time and place specified.
For full details, see printed specifications, drawings and the form of guarantee.
All bids must be carefully sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Iron Buoys," and then placed in another envelope and addressed, for delivery in person, or to be sent prepaid through the mail to
W. B. SHUBRICK,
Chairman Lighthouse Board, Washington City.

PROPOSAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PROTECTING wall, with jetties, at Princess Bay Light Station, Raritan Bay, New York.
OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., May 3, 1871.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until noon of May 29, 1871, for the materials and labor for a protecting wall, with jetties, of granite, at Princess Bay Light Station, New York, according to plans and specifications, which can be seen at this office or furnished to bidders on application therefor.
Proposals must be in duplicate, accompanied by a guaranty, in duplicate, with a printed copy of this advertisement attached to each proposal. They will be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposal for construction of protecting wall, with jetties, at Princess Bay Light Station, New York."
This office reserves the right to reject any or all bids, should they be deemed disadvantageous to the United States.
J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieutenant Colonel of Engineers, Engineer Third Lighthouse district.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
of Augustin Daly's great drama,
HORIZON,
H O R I Z O N,
HORIZON,
which has achieved a great success, but previous arrangements for the production of other novelties compel the management to announce
THE LAST NIGHTS.
G. L. FOX AS SUNDOWN ROWSE, M. C.
A POWERFUL COMPANY.
Brilliant scenic effects, complete costumes, appropriate music, mechanical effects. | All tend to mark this production as a great event in the theatrical records of the season.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Seats for the last representations can now be secured.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers.........JARRETT & PALMER
BENEFIT OF
E. L. DAVENPORT,
who will appear in his renowned assumption of
DAMON.
CHARLES R. THORNE, JR., AS PYTHIAS.
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 5,
DAMON AND PYTHIAS.
DAMON..........................E. L. DAVENPORT
PYTHIAS.........................C. R. THORNE, JR.
CALANTHE.........................MISS ROSE EVANS
To be followed by
ROBERT MACAIRE.
ROBERT MACAIRE..........MR. C. R. THORNE, JR.
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 6,
GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF PYTHIAS.
On MONDAY EVENING, May 8, the intensely interesting original American drama, in four acts and a prologue, illustrative of life and adventure in the Southwest, entitled
KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELLER,
expressly written for the popular character actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in his original impersonation of
KIT, OF ARKANSAS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF THE SPRING ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.
Director..........................L. ALBITES
FRIDAY, May 5, third subscription night,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA (MASKED BALL).
Grand rentree of Mme. AGATHA STATES.
Second appearance of the great tenor, Sig. VILLANI.
Debut of the new American Prima Donna,
Miss GRAZIELLA RIDGWAY, as the Page.
Debut of Sig. RUGGIERO BUONGIORNO,
the eminent baritone, from the Havana Troupe.
Mme. Tontanel, Bacelli, Cucinotta, Locatelli.
Conductor..........................Sig. NICOLAO
SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE—TRAVIATA.
MONDAY—RIGOLETTO: KELLOGG, VILLANI.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, parquet and balcony, $2; private boxes, $10; family circle, 50c. Seats can be secured at Academy; at Schirmer's, 701, and 114 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TRAVIATA.
SATURDAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK. Doors open at 12.
GRAND GALA MATINEE—TRAVIATA,
which opera was produced last Wednesday night before an overwhelming force of beauty and fashion.
KELLOGG, CAROSELLI, LAURENCE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, $1 extra; boxes, $5.
Ladies are requested (to avoid confusion at the door) to purchase their tickets in advance, at the regular ticket offices.

WALLACK'S.
LAST NIGHTS
of
THE LIAR,
in consequence of
APPROACHING NOVELTIES.
THIS EVENING,
THE LIAR
and
AMERICANS IN PARIS,
illustrated by the following artists:—Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHAS. FISHER, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHAS. ROCKWELL, Mr. T. M. HOLLAND, Mr. J. CURRAN, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. THOS. BARRY, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER and others.
The manager is compelled to announce THE LAST NIGHTS of THE LIAR, in the very zenith of its popularity, in consequence of the production of novelties.
SATURDAY MATINEE,
THE LIAR and AMERICANS IN PARIS.
ON MONDAY, MAY 8,
will be produced, with
NEW MUSIC,
APPROPRIATE SCENERY
and with NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
Mr. W. S. Gilbert's comedy,
RANDALL'S THUMB,
now being played with IMMENSE SUCCESS in LONDON.

WALLACK'S. SATURDAY, MAY 6,
MATINEE
AT 1½ P. M.
THE LIAR and AMERICANS IN PARIS.

SAN FRANCISCO HALL,
585 Broadway.
FIFTH AND POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
OF SATSUMA'S ROYAL
JAPANESE.
THE BEWILDERING MAGIC EGG AND
INCUBATION FEATS.
THE UNIQUE "JAP."
SONG AND DANCE.
LADIES' MATINEE WEDNESDAY.
FAREWELL "JAP" MATINEE SATURDAY.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, 6th last,
GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
LITTLE ALL RIGHT!

NEWCOMB & ARLINGTON'S MINSTRELS.
NEW OPERA HOUSE,
Twenty-eighth street, corner of Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
FAMILY MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
THIS BEAUTIFUL PALACE OF AMUSEMENT,
now being visited nightly
BY THE ELITE AND FASHION
of
THE GREAT METROPOLIS.
United with manifestation of pleasure and delight.
HENCE THE SUCCESS OF THE NEW TROUPE.
THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.
New Music, Songs and Dances, Comic Sketches and Burlesques performed only by this talented Troupe.
THIS WEEK ALL NEW FEATURES.
Family Matinee Saturday at 2 o'clock.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE
BY THE THESPIAN SOCIABLE,
in aid of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Fourteenth street theatre, SATURDAY, May 6, at 7:45 P. M.
"A MORNING CALL" and
"ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD."
No tickets for sale at the door.
Reserved seats can be had of the president, J. S. Solomon, at 557 Broadway, and after 6 P. M. at 174 West Twenty-third street.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT Saturday evening, May 6, at 8 o'clock.
GENERAL REHEARSAL Friday, May 5, at 2½ P. M.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Miss MARY KREBS, the eminent pianist,
will appear for the first time as a vocalist.
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, the distinguished violinist.
Grand Orchestra of 100 performers.
Conductor..........................HERR CARL BERGMANN
GEO. T. STRONG, President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

745 — 745
DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT MUSEUM,
745—BROADWAY—745,
opposite Astor place.
745

PIANOFORTES.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST MAKERS, TO rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square (105 Fourth avenue).

AT LOW PRICE—PIANOS AND ORGANS. PRINCE & Co. Organs, new styles; reduced prices. Rented or sold on instalments. S. T. GORDON, 706 Broadway.

A.—A.—A.—PIANOS TO RENT—PATTISON & CO.'S, Steinway and other makers, from $5 to $25 per month; rent applied on purchase; old Pianos taken in exchange; 48 and 50 East Twenty-third street.
J. K. PATTISON & CO.

A BRILLIANT TONED ROSEWOOD FOUR ROUND corner Pianoforte, cost $700, will be sold for $275; satin brocatel Parlor Suits for $150; one do., $50. Residence 12 East Tenth street, between University place and Fifth av.

A ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR $160—A LIGHT SEVEN octave, large, round corners; full mouldings; carved legs; but little used; a great bargain for cash, at 209 East Nineteenth street.

A MAGNIFICENT 7¼ ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTE FOR sale—Made to order, celebrated maker; fully guaranteed; modern improvements; used 5 months; cost $751, for $275; superb Drawing Room Furniture, covered satin brocatel; Etageres, Paintings, Bronzes, rosewood, walnut Chamber Furniture, Silverware, Carpets; a sacrifice; property of family leaving city. 35 West Fifteenth st., near Fifth avenue.

AN ELEGANT GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, rosewood case, 7 octave; in use 9 months; made to order; cost $700, for $275; Stool, Cover, Music Stand. One rich inlaid Parlor Suit, cost $400, for $200; one do., $120; four rep Suits, $60; 10 Bedroom Sets, as low as $40; Carpets 50c. per yard. Call at private residence 120 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

A BEAUTIFUL BACON & RAVEN PIANO, ONLY $160; elegant seven octave, carved legs, overstrung bass Piano; great bargain for cash.
J. BIDDLE, 13 Amity street, near Broadway.

BRILLIANT AND POWERFUL TONED 7¼ OCTAVE rosewood Pianoforte, to be sold cheap for cash; family leaving city; Stool and Cover; in use 9 months. Call at private residence, 124 West Twenty-sixth street, near Sixth av.

MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, $165; elegant Piano, having four round corners, made by Chickering, Boston; greatest bargains in New York.
JAMES GORDON, 156 Bleecker street, near Macdougal.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS OF NEW AND beautiful styles, of different makers, at lower prices for cash or monthly instalments, or for rent, at WATERS', 481 Broadway, than can be found elsewhere.

MUSICAL.

OPERA LIBRETTOS, WITH WORDS AND MUSIC, price 50c.; Ditson & Co.'s Standard Editions—"Traviata," "Ballo in Maschera," "Perichole," "Barbe Bleu," &c., &c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, 711 Broadway.

WANTED—A TENOR, FOR A CATHOLIC CHOIR. Apply at 105 Sullivan st.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

JAMES STEELE MACKAYE, BY REQUEST, GIVES another lecture on
Delsarte's
Science and Art of Dramatic Expression
(additional illustrations),
Steinway Hall,
Monday evening, May 8, at 8 o'clock.
Admission $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50. Tickets for sale at Schuberth's, 820; Schirmer's, 701, and Ruttman's, 111 Broadway; also at Steinway Hall.

THE LABOR REFORM CONVENTION OPENS THIS evening in Cooper Institute, continuing to-morrow at 2½ and 7½ P. M., Sunday and Monday; three sessions daily; Sunday in Tammany Hall Opera House. S. P. Andrews, Susan B. Anthony, Horace Greeley, Albert Brisbane and other speakers.

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